NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *L. ROUSMANIERE & WM. BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $2 per Ann.—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1809. [VOL. 49.—No. 2473.]

☞ LOTTERY NOTICE.

ON the 2d Monday in October next, will commence drawing in the city of Philadelphia the Great River Lehigh Lottery, which consists of the following capital Prizes, viz.

2 Prizes of 10 000 Dollars, 2 of 5000, 2 of 2,500, 3 of 1000, 6 of 500, 15 of 200, 30 of 100, 50's, 20's, &c. &c. a large number.—*Present Price of Tickets Three Dollars, but will soon rise.*

Orders for tickets in the above lottery will be received for a few weeks at the *OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY*, where a regular list of the Prizes will be received immediately after the drawing of the lottery.

Newport, Aug. 27, 1809.

Will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY the 9th of October next if not previously disposed of private Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot, occupied by *Benjamin Wightman*, formerly the property of Christopher Ellery, Esq adjoining the Methodist Chapel in Marlborough street. The House is large and commodious, with a good cellar, and a well of water in the yard,

Also, One Lot directly opposite said House, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-streets 60 by 40 feet, be the same more or less.—*Also*, One lot directly opposite to the westward, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-streets continued, 30 by 15 feet be the same more or less—All of which will be sold without reserve.—Conditions easy, which will be made known at the time of sale. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES PERRY, or
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN.

Newport, August 14, 1809.

SALT.

TWO THOUSAND bushels Bonavista SALT, now landing from on board the ship Sachem, at Stevens's Wharf, for sale on liberal terms.

ALSO,

One-quarter of the ship SACHEM, burthen 214 Tons, 2¼ years old, carries a very large cargo, and is in complete order for sea.—Apply to

JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, August 25, 1809.

Sherry Wine.

SIXTY Quarter-Casks SHERRY WINE of a superior quality, and imported less than 10days ago: can be bought from

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

At a very reduced price, for Cash or negotiable Paper.

Newport, Church-street, August 26, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102, Thames-street, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith, & Co.* where he has constantly on hand and for sale a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured Goods.

Of all descriptions, adapted to every season of the Year, which he will sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the United States.

ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Constantly on hand of the newest fashions, Straw, silk and willow Bonnetts made at the shortest notice.—Orders of every kind strictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning constantly on hand.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Directors request those who subscribed for Shares in this Company, and those who have become Stockholders by purchase, and have not taken out Certificates for the Shares they respectively hold, that they bring in their receipts for the instalment paid, when Certificates will be issued to them by the Subscriber for the same.—It being impossible for the Directors to know who are the real Stockholders till this is done.

M. SEIXAS, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 31, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, the Subscriber, did petition in Somerset county court, in January last to be relieved of my debts, which I am unable to pay; agreeably to the Act of Assembly, passed in the year 1805, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and its supplements thereto—My Creditors will take notice, they are requested to meet at Princess Ann Tavern, in Somerset county, on the 16th day of September 1809, agreeably to the order of the Court.

JAMES L. WALLER.

Vienna, (Maryland) June 19, 1809.

☞ *To Country Store-Keepers, &c.*

L. ROUSMANIERE,

HAS for sale, at his *Classical Book and Stationary Store, No.* 1 & 2 *Long-Wharf,*

200 Reams of Foolscap, No. 1 and 2, and 150 reams Pot No. 1 and 2, WRITING PAPER, of a very superiour quality.—50 reams excellent LETTER-PAPER, and 150 reams of good WRAPPING-PAPER.—The above will be sold, in either large or small quantities, as cheap, and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any Store or Manufactory in New-England.

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60 Reams fine and superfine *BRANDYWINE* Foolscap and Letter PAPER, and 10 reams superfine do. Medium and Royal Paper.—Which will be sold, by the single ream or quire, as cheap as at any Stationary Store whatsoever.

Dr. REES' NEW CYCLOPEDIA.

One Sett of the Philadelphia edition of this invaluable work may be had if immediate application is made as above.—Twenty numbers, or half-volumes, are received.

Newport, Aug. 18, 1809.

New Goods,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Just received from Boston and now selling at the most reduced prices at No. 88, *Thames-Street by*

James Mumford,

SUPERFINE, fine and common Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of various colours; cotton Cassimeres; Washington stripes; Ginghams of a superior quality and of various figures and colours; patent British Nankeen warranted to withstand soap, air or vitriolic acid, in washing; Britannia's; blue Nankeens; Linens; Ribbons; Ladies and Gentlemen's silk hose and gloves; silk and cotton shawls; black and white cambrick; lustrings; hair cord muslins; mul mul dotted muslins; cotton hose for Gentlemen and Ladies; shirting cotton; cotton laces; silk and cotton pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; threads; bobbin; russels; durants; calimancoes; American manufactured cotton stripe; cambrick dimities; vesting of a superior quality and figures; spider net muslins; superfine and common furniture prints; tortoise and horn combs; with many other articles too numerous to be inserted in an Advertisement.—All which will be sold low for Cash.

Newport May 26, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnership, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, situated in Green-street, where Horses and Carriages for every purpose will be furnished at short notice; particularly Coaches provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleasure or travellers, and saddle Horses either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will also furnish dispatch messengers for any direction. Their stables being well calculated for the business, Horses will be taken in to keep at reasonable rates for long or short periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their business, they hope to merit the favours of the public.

JOHN G. EASTON,
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subscriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E. DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public,

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.

New Grainary & Grocery Store,

No. 11, *LONG-WHARF.*

WILL be kept constantly for Sale CORN and MEAL, wholesale and retail.—*Also*, Flour, Salt, Molasses, Gin, Rum, Brandy, Sugars of various kinds, Coffee; and Teas of different qualities.

Also for Sale, Rice, Pimento, Ginger, Soap, Candles, and a quantity of Butter, by the firkin.

The above Goods will be sold wholesale and retail, for cash or approved credit.

Wanted to purchase, a Quantity of CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be given.

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SIXTEEN Hundred bushels Exuma SALT of a very superior quality, suitable for dairies or family use, as cheap as can be bought in this state.—*Also for Sale*, Snuff, Tobacco, New-York Soap, English Starch, and 10 Hogsheads of 3d proof Antigua Rum, and 1 Hogshead of 4th proof Jamaica Rum, of an excellent flavour, and 3 pipes of Gin.—*Also*, 20 Pipes of 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes excellent Raisins; 20 boxes Chocolate; and a quantity of well seasoned merchantable Boards. *Also for Sale*, 250 Meal Bags.

MICHAEL FREEBORN,
Agent for the Progressive Company.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames Street, called the WANTON House.—Apply to

B. HAZARD.

Newport, June 2 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170, *THAMES-STREET.*

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS Also, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities; Steel of various kinds; sheet Lead; sheet Iron; seine Twine; brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

HAS removed his Store and Counting-House to WOOD's Wharf, where he has constantly for Sale Fresh Flour of the first quality, for family use, by wholesale or single barrel

Newport, July 27, 1809.

Marine Insurance.

THE NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY re-commenced business on the 5th ult. at their Office, No, 82, Thames-street, under the direction of the Subscribers, who are authorized by said Company to receive Proposals for Insurance, and take risks on their behalf.

JOHN EARL, jun. } *Acting*
JOHN L. BOSS, jun. } *Directors.*

Newport, August 2, 1809.

Newport Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY are notified, that a Dividend will be declared and paid on the 7th instant; to such persons as appear by the Books of said Company to be Stockholders on this day. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 8th inst.

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WALTER CHANNING,
Surviving Partner of the late Firm of GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A PHILADELPHIA built CHAISE, and a good family Horse.—Enquire of

W. CHANNING.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, the 2d of September next, at X o'clock in the Forenoon at the Farm, late the residence of SARAH MUMFORD, deceased.

ALL the Stock, Farming Utensils, and Carriages, of the said deceased.—And on MONDAY, the 11th of September, at X o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not the first fair day after, on the Premises, That large, substantial and beautifully situated DWELLING-HOUSE in Washington-square, with a pleasant garden, carriage house, and an excellent well of water.—Conditions made known at the time of sale.

HENRY MUMFORD, *Exc'r.*

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ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY,
BENJAMIN FRY.

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

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Newport, August 7, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms, apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport August 17, 1809.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House, No. 54, Thames-street, corner of Franklin-street.—For terms, apply to

PELEG ANTHONY.

Newport, August 18, 1809.

MOLASSES, &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

No. 2 *Church street.*

HAS for Sale 10 Hogsheads and 15 Tierces best retailing Molasses.—Also, just received, 20 Firkins cheap Butter, suitable for family use.

Newport, July 26 1809.

FOREIGN ARTICLES,

From late English papers.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, JULY 8.

IT was on Wednesday reported that propositions for a general peace had been received. The report originated in the arrival of an Austrian officer by the Heligoland packet, with despatches, accompanied by two Russian officers of distinction, who, it is supposed, are also charged with despatches of great importance. It is conjectured by some that their visit relates solely to the business of the Russian seaman and Admiral Siniavin.

The following short extract of a letter from Heligoland is from a gentleman at the head of a respectable and responsible office, to a public body:

"I have seen the official despatches of a victory by the Austrians over the French. Thirty thousand of the enemy were killed, and two French Marshals were taken prisoners."

A Gottenburg mail arrived this morning. Letters had been received there, stating, that the Austrian detachments had been victorious in every quarter; that they were masters of Saxony and Franconia, and that the Duke of Brunswick had surrounded Magdeburgh

Several vessels have arrived unexpectedly from Holland. They state, that they sailed suddenly, from an expectation of an embargo.

King Louis Bonaparte thinks our expedition is destined against Holland, and is preparing accordingly. His subjects are extremely dissatisfied—and it is probable their murmurs have compelled him to relax a little in his stupid commercial restrictions—Despotism itself cannot force a people to bear patiently the approaching strides of ruin. France and Holland have dug a pit for us, and have nearly fallen into it themselves. Their expedient to cause insurrections in England, has nearly produced them at home. They may now abandon the *cunning* plan of seeing who can go without *food* longest. As yet, in England, we have not lost a meal.

Greatly occupied as Government are with the grand expedition, other quarters are not neglected—small convoys are sailing once or twice a week for Lisbon, with reinforcements of men and officers, and we are keeping every corps in Sir Arthur Wellesley's army to its fullest establishment. Besides, some corps have recently sailed from Ireland for that quarter; and last week a whole brigade, consisting of three regiments from Guernsey and Jersey. Sir Arthur Wellesley's army, is now not less than 30,000 men, and the Portuguese army, under Marshal Beresford, is equally strong.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 8.

Considerable agitation was excited in this town yesterday and the day before, in consequence of letters received from Hull and Newcastle, by respectable mercantile houses here, which announced that vessels which sailed from Heligoland so lately as Saturday last, had brought accounts of another great victory gained by the Archduke Charles, in which the French had lost above 40,000 men, and Bonaparte himself had been severely wounded.—The news had been received at Heligoland from Cuxhaven; and considering that there is now probably some communication kept up between the Austrian States and the Elbe, it is certainly possible that intelligence might be received there of a more recent date than the 20th bulletin. We fear, however, it is only a repetition of a report of the same nature which has been received from Holland, and has been current in London several days.

NEW DUTCH DECREE—June 30, 1809.

Art. 1. The list of articles allowed to be imported by the act of 31st March, shall be extended to the following:—*Rice, staves, bark, and other drugs used in medicine; cottons*, Georgia, Louisiana, and Carolina; *Java coffee, sugar from our Colonies.*

Art. 2. Besides certificates of origin, required by our former act, the Director of the Board of Trade shall appoint *seven* Brokers to examine the goods, to ascertain if they are really the produce of our Colonies, or the United States. And for the better means of examination, *all goods shall be unloaded in the Royal Stores.*

Art. 3. A month from the date hereof, our Director of the Board of Trade shall report to us if it is advisable to permit the continuation of these measures.

Art. 4. American vessels arriving within three months from the date hereof, and those already in port, shall not be subject to the Blockade Decree, provided the same have not been *in England, nor been visited by the enemy.* All captains shall make declaration conformable to this article; and in case of prevarication, Ship and Cargo to be confiscated.

Art. 5. Forasmuch as the cargoes appear to be conformable to our aforementioned articles, the same shall be placed at the disposal of the Proprietors or Consignees; the sequestrated goods to remain in the Royal Stores, to be disposed of according to law.

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Newport, Church-street, August 26, 1809.

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Vienna, (Maryland) June 19, 1809.

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OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

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Agent for the Progressive Company.

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THE HOUSE in Thames Street, called the WANTON House.—Apply to

B. HAZARD.

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The following short extract of a letter from Heligoland is from a gentleman at the head of a respectable and responsible office, to a public body:

"I have seen the official despatches of a victory by the Austrians over the French. Thirty thousand of the enemy were killed, and two French Marshals were taken prisoners."

A Gottenburg mail arrived this morning. Letters had been received there, stating, that the Austrian detachments had been victorious in every quarter; that they were masters of Saxony and Franconia, and that the Duke of Brunswick had surrounded Magdeburgh

Several vessels have arrived unexpectedly from Holland. They state, that they sailed suddenly, from an expectation of an embargo.

King Louis Bonaparte thinks our expedition is destined against Holland, and is preparing accordingly. His subjects are extremely dissatisfied—and it is probable their murmurs have compelled him to relax a little in his stupid commercial restrictions—Despotism itself cannot force a people to bear patiently the approaching strides of ruin. France and Holland have dug a pit for us, and have nearly fallen into it themselves. Their expedient to cause insurrections in England, has nearly produced them at home. They may now abandon the *cunning* plan of seeing who can go without *food* longest. As yet, in England, we have not lost a meal.

Greatly occupied as Government are with the grand expedition, other quarters are not neglected—small convoys are sailing once or twice a week for Lisbon, with reinforcements of men and officers, and we are keeping every corps in Sir Arthur Wellesley's army to its fullest establishment. Besides, some corps have recently sailed from Ireland for that quarter; and last week a whole brigade, consisting of three regiments from Guernsey and Jersey. Sir Arthur Wellesley's army, is now not less than 30,000 men, and the Portuguese army, under Marshal Beresford, is equally strong.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 8.

Considerable agitation was excited in this town yesterday and the day before, in consequence of letters received from Hull and Newcastle, by respectable mercantile houses here, which announced that vessels which sailed from Heligoland so lately as Saturday last, had brought accounts of another great victory gained by the Archduke Charles, in which the French had lost above 40,000 men, and Bonaparte himself had been severely wounded.—The news had been received at Heligoland from Cuxhaven; and considering that there is now probably some communication kept up between the Austrian States and the Elbe, it is certainly possible that intelligence might be received there of a more recent date than the 20th bulletin. We fear, however, it is only a repetition of a report of the same nature which has been received from Holland, and has been current in London several days.

NEW DUTCH DECREE—June 30, 1809.

Art. 1. The list of articles allowed to be imported by the act of 31st March, shall be extended to the following:—*Rice, staves, bark, and other drugs used in medicine; cottons*, Georgia, Louisiana, and Carolina; *Java coffee, sugar from our Colonies.*

Art. 2. Besides certificates of origin, required by our former act, the Director of the Board of Trade shall appoint *seven* Brokers to examine the goods, to ascertain if they are really the produce of our Colonies, or the United States. And for the better means of examination, *all goods shall be unloaded in the Royal Stores.*

Art. 3. A month from the date hereof, our Director of the Board of Trade shall report to us if it is advisable to permit the continuation of these measures.

Art. 4. American vessels arriving within three months from the date hereof, and those already in port, shall not be subject to the Blockade Decree, provided the same have not been *in England, nor been visited by the enemy.* All captains shall make declaration conformable to this article; and in case of prevarication, Ship and Cargo to be confiscated.

Art. 5. Forasmuch as the cargoes appear to be conformable to our aforementioned articles, the same shall be placed at the disposal of the Proprietors or Consignees; the sequestrated goods to remain in the Royal Stores, to be disposed of according to law.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 22, 1809.

FRENCH BULLETINS.

WITHOUT being a mathematician or a great calculator, the leaſt diſcerning will perceive the GROSS errors into which the French bulletins lead the *gentle readers*. An *impartial* reader will find *but little glory* in the execution of Bonaparte's deſigns, if he will but dwell for a moment on a few *reflections*, which will lead him to *comparisons*; I will even ſuppoſe the reader a Frenchman, and that he underſtands no other language but the French; for it is the *French Bulletins*, of the laws and of the armies that I will take for my guides in this note.

The policy of the French has always been *to hide* the real force of their army. I applaud their policy; becauſe it is a ſure mean to *conceal* their loſſes. But from their own confeſſions, the French army was compoſed of 500,000 men in the year 1800. Every year till 1811 *has* furniſhed 160,000 conſcripts (it is the conſcription of 1812 which is to be now called) which has produced a recruit of 1,760 000 men, and which forms a total of 2 260,000 ſoldiers. It muſt be obſerved that the ſenatus conſultum calls every year but 160.000 conſcripts; 80,000 for what they call *the active army*, and 80,000 for the army of *reſerve*, though the whole is *immediately put in activity*. Of that number at leaſt an eighth hide themſelves to avoid leaving home, or deſert on the road: which is beneficial to the government, ſince the preſects of the departments fill up the numbers of deſerters with the conſcripts of the *depot* —and as the *arms of gens d'armes* is very active, it diſcovers the deſerters, it arreſts them, and carries them to their reſpective corps. This, in fact, then is a further ſupply of 20,000 men each year, and which makes the amount of the French army *only* equal to 2,480,000 effective men. Add to this the Gallo-Italian army of 300 000 men: the Gallo-Dutch army of 140,000: the armies of the Princes of the Rheniſh confederacy, which together amount at leaſt to 350,000 men: the innumerable levies made by Bonaparte ſince 1805, by force or otherwiſe, either among the Auſtrian, Pruſſian and Ruſſian priſoners of war, or among the peaſants in Germany, Poland, and Dalmatia, thoſe remaining of the preceding conſcriptions, called in 1808, and you'll find a force at his diſpoſition of more than 3,500,000 ſoldiers, to fight *two powers*, Auſtria and Spain: for being on the defenſive as to England, his national guards are ſufficient to defend the coaſt.

But it will be objected that the French have experienced great loſſes, either by the enemy or by ſickneſs. Read the bulletins: every where the army is in the moſt healthy ſituation: they kill a *great many* of the enemy (*beaucoup de monde*, is the expreſſion of the bulletins) and experience *no* loſs.—The firſt bulletin informs us of the battles of Peffenhauſſen, of Tann, of Abenſberg, of Eckmuhl, and of Ratiſbon, in which the French have killed *prodigious numbers* of Auſtrians (without mentioning the amount) and have taken *more* than 60,000 priſoners: and in theſe battles the loſs of the French has been but 1200 killed and 4000 wounded.—The tenth bulletin ſtates the *check* on the Danube, in which the French have had 1100 killed and 3000 wounded. In the nineteenth bulletin, at the battle of Raab, they have had but 900 killed or wounded; which would not make a loſs of more than 3000 killed and about 7000 wounded in all; a loſs infinitely inferior to that of the Auſtrians, and which *proves* that it is *nothing* in compariſon with their enemy's. The 21ſt bulletin ſays, in a *poſitive* manner, that the Auſtrian army was 400,000 ſtrong when it took the field; that the French have killed 100 000 and taken 100,000 of them, and which reduces that army to 200,000 men *exactly* (for the French will not *permit* the Hungarians to make their inſurrection.)

According to Bonaparte's manœuvres, it appears that he is concentring all his forces, in order to reſume the offenſive. In ſuppoſing that he has united but two-thirds of his troops, he muſt have more than 2 000 000 men to oppoſe 200 000, who can hardly avoid ſinking under a maſs ſo heavy: but the more terrible the ſhock, the greater the glory reflected upon the weaker party.

In fact then, there can reſult *but little glory* to Bonaparte, ſhould he ſubdue the Auſtrians; but on the contrary, there will reſult *great glory* to the chief of the Auſtrian army who has ſtopped ſhort ſo formidable an enemy.

If the French reports are correct, can we be told the cauſes that prevented thoſe ſoi-diſant conquerors from purſuing their ſucceſs? The 21ſt bulletin aſſures, that at Eſſling 80,000 Frenchmen have beaten and kept in check 90 000 Auſtrians, who would have been *completely routed and deſtroyed*, had not the ammunition failed by the deſtruction of the bridges; but that bulletin does not ſay why, a month after their "*victory*" of Eſſling, they had not yet "routed and deſtroyed" the Auſtrian army, ſince they had *twice repaired* their bridges, and were able to tranſport their ammunition.

From the obſervations we have juſt made, it would ſeem that the Auſtrian army cannot phyſically reſiſt Bonaparte—but ſince it has reſiſted once, why may it not reſiſt another time, though ſo much inferior in number? Then what glory would reflect on its arms! and what ſhame on this audacious and preſumptuous conqueror!!

It cannot be ſaid, that theſe calculations are exaggerated, ſince they are taken from *French official* papers. But it may be permitted, to remark ſome errors made by the compilers of thoſe *official* papers, either from want of memory or from inattention.

Can it eſcape notice, that in the firſt ſixteen bulletins, i. e. till the 4th of June, they alledge 135,000 priſoners taken; and that the 22d of the ſame month, in the 21ſt bulletin, they mention but 100,000 priſoners, although they ought to have added to the number in the interval by their *glorious* battle of Raab, or by their former ones, fought and gained by Eugene Beauharnais, in croſſing lower Hungary.

In the 2d bulletin of the 27th *of April*, it is ſaid, "eight days hence the whole body guard will arrive." In the 12th bulletin, the 25*th of May*, they ſay, "the chaſſeurs of the guard arrived yeſterday, the dragoons will arrive to day, and the horſe grenadiers, with ſixty pieces of artillery of the guard, are expected in a few days." In his order of the day of the 24th of April, inſerted in the 2d bulletin, Bonaparte ſays to his ſoldiers, "within a few days we have triumphed in the three battles of Tann, Aubenſburg and Eckmuhl: and in the combats of Peiſling, Landſhut and Ratiſbone: a hundred pieces of cannon, forty colours, and *fifty thousand priſoners* are taken," &c. (though the bulletin ſays more than 60,000 priſoners: but the difference of a *fourth* is no great matter.)‡

But ſince the writers of the *official bulletins* are obnoxious to miſtake, let us ſuppoſe that the French army has not always been in a ſtate ſo healthy as they had been pleaſed to relate: that it has had a great many more killed by the fire of their enemies than they admit: yet it cannot be denied, that the eleven conſcriptions have produced at leaſt, 1,170,000 men in nine years. Since the conſcription of 1811 was ſent to the army a year ago, that at the epoch of the Conſulat, that army was 500,000 ſtrong: and that it ought to be at preſent *at the leaſt* 2 260,000 men ſtrong, without comprehending that of Italy, or thoſe of Bonaparte's allies, or his foreign troops, (German troops I mean in his *particular* ſervice.) Let us ſuppoſe I ſay, that the French army has loſt 260,000 men during theſe nine years. Some people will believe it is too little, and the *gentle readers of official papers* will believe it *too great*.

Bonaparte would not then want the aſſiſtance of his allies to over-run Europe, if he told the truth: for 200,000 men cannot longer reſiſt 2 000 000 of victorious troops, than a lamb can reſiſt a hungry wolf.—How then do theſe 200,000 men reſiſt ſo long? This explains the truth of what was written in a periodical work about two years ago, the French made war *a coup d'bommes*, and that they have experienced great loſſes than the *gentle readers* would admit.

This chaos of circumſtances cannot be cleared up but by his experiencing another *check* to his inſatiable ambition, (as at his *victory*, of Eſsling.)—He ſeems ſo little certain of his operations, that he has continued in Vienna for more than five weeks, making proclamations, and attempting to inſtigate ſubjects againſt their lawful princes.

It may be ſaid that the fate of the world is in the hands of the emperor of Ruſſia. If he declares himſelf in favor of the houſe of Lorraine the millions of ſatellites of the tyrant of Europe will be diſſipated like the ſands of the deſart; but if, on the contrary, he joins the ſide of the uſurper, all the world beſide has every thing to fear. The hand of the Eternal Being may weigh heavy upon us, and may make uſe of that plague of mankind to chaſtiſe us; but if the Almighty is terrible in anger, ſo is he great in mercy: and let us hope that he will be pleaſed to deliver the world of that monſter, who has lived too long already for the happineſs of the earth!

Let then the apparent advantages obtained by Bonaparte be appraiſed at their *real value*, in conſiderations of the *revolutionary* means which were in his *victorious* hands, but which are no more in exiſtence the moment he is *vanquiſhed*. The loſs of two great battles breaks his ſceptre and his power irreparably. If then the Auſtrian arms are crowned with the ſame ſucceſs they have already obtained at Eſsling, the friends of juſtice and peace may flatter themſelves that their wiſhes will be granted, and that repoſe will at laſt be reſtored to the world.

‡ *The ſecond bulletin, of the 27th of April, mentions the noble answer made by the king of Saxony to the Auſtrian miniſter near his majeſty. But what is not leſs curious and intereſting is the declaration of the grand duke of Wurtzburg, the brother to the Emperor of Auſtria to retire on the other ſide of the Rhine ſhould the Auſtrian army enter his eſtates! That grand duke of Wurtzburg is the Archduke Ferdinand formerly grand duke of Tuſcany, who took poſſeſſion of Warſaw the 21ſt of April, at the head of an Auſtrian army, (ſee the 9th bulletin.) It muſt be remarked that among the numerous captures made by the French and mentioned in the 6th bulletin, the moſt deſerving of attention and regard is that of ſeveral millions of bottles of wine found in Molock Abbey.*

APPENDIX.—Since the above was written, we have caſt a rapid ſight on the article under the head of *Proſpects on the Danube*, inſerted in the *Aurora* of the 23d inſt. It makes the amount of *the whole* force of the French army (Saxons and Bavarians included) 245 000 men. Though far from exact as is that ſtatement, yet it corroborates the calculation we have given above. The levies mentioned is an *indiſputable fact*. What then has become of *ſo many ſoldiers* wanted to complete the number? The article of the Aurora *proves* the immenſe loſſes which the French have experienced, and the difficulties they muſt have in continuing the war, if they are beaten once more.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 23.

THE CASE STATED.

In the aſſertion of any fact whatever, upon our own reſponſibility, we never have deceived the public, and we never will deceive it. Reſpecting the late tranſaction between our own government and that of Great-Britain, we have taken time to obtain information, and to form an opinion, and we now preſent to the public the reſult of our inveſtigation and reflections.

Mr. Erſkine has GONE BEYOND HIS POWERS. He has undertaken to act upon what *he deemed the ſpirit*, rather than upon what *was in fact the letter*, of his inſtructions. As to any verbal communication from his government, which may have been received by Mr. Oakley, it is a matter excluſively between him and his government, and cannot enter into any view which we are authorized to take of the ſubject.

His inſtructions WERE NOT COMMUNICATED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whatever of blame attaches to a tranſaction, ſo important in its character and conſequences, and which is certainly one of the moſt extraordinary in the annals of diplomacy, muſt devolve, therefore, upon the head of Mr. Erſkine. It is preſumed that his erroneous conſtruction of his powers reſulted from the beſt intentions, as it does not appear that his own government has recalled him, or that ours complains of his conduct.

That neither the one nor the other of the two governments is culpable, could not have been preſumed in the firſt inſtance, and is a fact of a very pleaſing nature: as it authoriſes a belief that nothing which has taken place will impede the progreſs, or injuriouſly affect the reſult, of a new negociation.

Whether the non-intercourſe law has been legally ſuſpended, as it reſpected Great-Britain, and if ſo, whether it has been legally renewed, are queſtions of no little moment to the liberties of the American People, and which we purpoſe to examine in another paper, to the beſt of our ability, and with all poſſible candor; unbiaſſed by our firm conviction of the integrity and patriotiſm of the Preſident, and unbiaſſed alſo by any prejudice, of any ſort, which we may have been ſuppoſed to have entertained, in reſpect to him or any ſubordinate member of the adminiſtration.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Auguſt 28.

Yeſterday arrived ſch. Swift, Young 20 days from Martinico: by her we learn that the Britiſh there ſtill continue to exact the heavieſt duties, and lay the greateſt impoſitions on the Americans that they are able.

It was ſaid at Martinico when the Swift ſailed, that all the heavy Britiſh ſhips of war, except Admiral Cochrane's ſhip, who was bound to Halifax, were ordered for England, and that part of the garriſon was to be embarked for England at the ſame time, there being more work for them in Europe than in the Weſt-Indies.

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 28.

From Jamaica papers to the 29th of July, we learn, that the Britiſh troops in Santo Domingo are in bad health, upwards of 200 being in the hoſpitals, confined with dangerous fevers.—They alſo ſtate, that in conſequence of the ſevere privations endured by the French troops during the late ſiege and blockade of St. Domingo, and their change of diet ſince their arrival at Jamaica, the dyſentary had broke out amongſt them and carried off a conſiderable number daily.

Capt. Dodge, from St. Bartholomews informs us, that a Britiſh frigate and two brigs of war, blockading Guadaloupe, were driven aſhore in a hurricane on the S. E. part of the Iſland, on the laſt of July, and every ſoul on board, except two, periſhed.

It is conſidered by the greateſt cotton manufacturing houſe in Providence, R. I. that the conſumption of 1809 in the mills within 15 miles of that town is 15 000 lbs. per week, or 780 000 lbs. per annum.—They add that the conſumption of 1810 will be 20,000 lbs. per week, or 1,040,000 lbs. per annum.—This will make two ſummer pantaloons, and two coatees for 200,000 men. The value will be one million of dollars at the wholeſale caſh price of the ſtuff only. To a country of 30 miles ſquare this is a ſerious matter for ſubſiſtence and profit. The works of this houſe only (the greateſt in that diſtrict) employ in various ways 1000 perſons.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 30.

FROM SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Goree ſloop of war, which has arrived in Halifax from Liſbon, brought the lateſt news from that quarter. The united Spaniſh, Engliſh and Portugueſe forces had advanced to the frontier of New-Caſtile:—The French corps under Marſhal Victor, which had menaced Seville, had fallen back on the Tagus, to Talavera de la Reyna; to which point King Joſeph and Gen. Sebaſtiani were marching with a reinforcement of 14.000 men of the corps which had been operating in La Mancha. The ſituation of the combatants made an early battle highly probable.—We know not the force of the oppoſing armies.—That under Victor muſt, we think, have been reinforced from all the French corps in Spain, and we doubt not will be found, on the day of battle, to have been from 50,000 to 70,000 ſtrong. General Cueſta, our Spaniſh accounts ſay, had 70 000 men with him; but a great proportion of thoſe were yeomanry, of whom 20 000 we have learnt were without muſquets; and that a great part of his cavalry were deſtitute of ſaddles. Supplies of arms and ſaddles may have been received from England. The Engliſh troops under Gen. Welleſley, were eſtimated at 30,000:—And the Portugueſe under Gen. Bereſford, at an equal number;—only one third of whom, however, were regulars. There was a Spaniſh army in La Caroline, which had been oppoſed to Sebaſtiani, and which would probably unite with Cueſta. The ſuperiority of numbers muſt therefore, we think, be on the part of the allied arms; but the French were principally veterans of the line. The next arrivals from Spain or Portugal muſt bring accounts of great intereſt.

IN ENGLAND—

The whole of the attention was turned to the Expedition which it was expected would leave England about the 20th July. Its deſtination was the ſubject of much ſpeculation in England, and much alarm on the Dutch coaſt, and the ſhores of the North Sea and Baltic. The Paris Moniteur inſinuates its object to be to ſeize on the Swediſh navy, in caſe Sweden ſhould be compelled to ſhut its ports againſt England.

Affairs of Spain.

SEVILLE, *(Spain,)* JULY 7, 1809.

At a meeting of the Supreme Junta, in order to conſolidate and bring nearer the relations of friendſhip, which exiſt between Spain and the United States of America, in a manner ſuitable to the reciprocal intereſts of both powers, it was conſidered neceſſary to employ for that purpoſe, a perſon enjoying the higheſt confidence, of known merit, and diſtinguiſhed patriotiſm, and his Majeſty has accordingly thought proper to appoint Don *Luis de Onisty Gonsales*, one of the oldeſt and moſt reſpectable Members of the Department of State, who poſſeſſes all the abovementioned qualities, and who is ſhortly to go to the United States, in the character of Miniſter Pleipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, for the purpoſe of fulfilling that important commiſſion.

JULY 10. It has been debated in the Uſuper's Council in Madrid, whether Madrid ought to be evacuated. The city is not to be evacuated until imperious neceſſity makes the meaſure indiſpenſable.

MANRESSA, [*Catalonia*] June 21. Yeſterday we received the poſitive accounts of the capture of Saragoſſa by our arms, &c. (1)

NOTE.

(1) *We only notice this article to contradict it; which we do on the authority of the Valencia Gazettes to the 27th and other accounts from thence to the 29th June, in which is lamented the fruſtration of the attempt of Blake on Saragoſſa, and of his ſevere repulſe in Arragon. Valencia is nearly as nigh Saragoſſa as Manreſſa.*

From the Salem Gazette of yeſterday.

Recent accounts from the North of Europe appear to be favorable to American commerce. A letter from Mr. Williams in London, dated 6th July, ſays:—

"This moment I get advice from Mr. Joſeph Pitcarin, dated 13th June, of which I give you the ſubſtance.—Three veſſels had arrived with coffee and ſome ſugar at Tonningen, and were freely admitted by the Daniſh government: which gave the moſt poſitive aſſurances that they would continue to protect and receive them.—Mr. P. recommends the Daniſh port of Kiel for thoſe who are bound to Ruſſia: the diſtance from it to Hamburg is ſmall, with regular waggons, and the harbour good.—He adds, that there is no law of Denmark againſt veſſels which have been boarded, or touched at England, though it would be ſo much the better if neither happened: but the ſhip's papers muſt clearly ſhow that the whole cargo was ſhipped in the United States.

"Mr. Pitcarin has written to ſeveral Captains and Supercargoes at Gottenburg, recommending the port of Kiel, from its vicinity to Hamburg, where Teas, Nankeens and Sugars will produce higher prices than further up the Baltic."

We underſtand that accounts are alſo favorable from the South—that cargoes are ſold at Sardinia, and from thence find a channel to the continent, at a good price.

September 1.

NORTHAMPTON BANK.

We underſtand that on Tueſday laſt, the Directors in order to keep the ſheriffs out, ſhut the Bank, declaring themſelves unable to pay their bills.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1809.

At the Town-Meeting held on Tueſday laſt, the following gentlemen were choſen to repreſent this town in the General Aſſembly, at the enſuing October Seſſions, viz.

GEORGE GIBBS, WILLIAM HUNTER, JOHN L. BOSS, jun. JOHN P. MANN, STEPHEN CAHOONE, and *BENJAMIN HAZARD.*

A great effort is once more making by the *foreign* preſſes in this country, to throw us into the arms of France. Duane, and others, are zealouſly engaged in the buſineſs; and every attempt is made, to rouſe all the vile paſſions of human nature, to aid in the accompliſhment of their deſperate purpoſe.—Theſe interlopers in our affairs, appear to feel, as if nothing were neceſſary to induce us to yield up our independence to France, but to make us out of temper with Great-Britain. This is a ſerious ſubject, and inconceivably intereſting to the United States. We muſt be ſtupidly and wilfully blind with paſſion, or ſomething worſe, if any earthly motive can ſeduce into the clutches of France. The moſt of us have lived through the French revolutionary period, and we cannot be ignorant of the events which it has produced. At the ſame time, it may be uſeful to bring ſome of them afreſh to the public recollection, that the labours of our Iriſh patriots may be duly eſtimated.

The extravagancies, injuſtice, cruelties;

BY THE LAST MAILS.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 22, 1809.

FRENCH BULLETINS.

WITHOUT being a mathematician or a great calculator, the least discerning will perceive the GROSS errors into which the French bulletins lead the *gentle readers*. An *impartial* reader will find *but little glory* in the execution of Bonaparte's designs, if he will but dwell for a moment on a few *reflections*, which will lead him to *comparisons*; I will even suppose the reader a Frenchman, and that he understands no other language but the French; for it is the *French Bulletins*, of the laws and of the armies that I will take for my guides in this note.

The policy of the French has always been *to hide* the real force of their army. I applaud their policy; because it is a sure mean to *conceal* their losses. But from their own confessions, the French army was composed of 500,000 men in the year 1800. Every year till 1811 *has* furnished 160,000 conscripts (it is the conscription of 1812 which is to be now called) which has produced a recruit of 1,760 000 men, and which forms a total of 2 260,000 soldiers. It must be observed that the senatus consultum calls every year but 160,000 conscripts; 80,000 for what they call *the active army*, and 80,000 for the army of *reserve*, though the whole is *immediately put in activity*. Of that number at least an eighth hide themselves to avoid leaving home, or desert on the road: which is beneficial to the government, since the prefects of the departments fill up the numbers of deserters with the conscripts of the *depot* —and as the *army of gens d'armes* is very active, it discovers the deserters, it arrests them, and carries them to their respective corps. This, in fact, then is a further supply of 20,000 men each year, and which makes the amount of the French army *only* equal to 2,480,000 effective men. Add to this the Gallo-Italian army of 300 000 men: the Gallo-Dutch army of 140,000: the armies of the Princes of the Rhenish confederacy, which together amount at least to 350,000 men: the innumerable levies made by Bonaparte since 1805, by force or otherwise, either among the Austrian, Prussian and Russian prisoners of war, or among the peasants in Germany, Poland, and Dalmatia, those remaining of the preceding conscriptions, called in 1808, and you'll find a force at his disposition of more than 3,500,000 soldiers, to fight *two powers*, Austria and Spain: for being on the defensive as to England, his national guards are sufficient to defend the coast.

But it will be objected that the French have experienced great losses, either by the enemy or by sickness. Read the bulletins: every where the army is in the most healthy situation: they kill a *great many* of the enemy (*beaucoup de monde*, is the expression of the bulletins) and experience *no* loss.—The first bulletin informs us of the battles of Pfaffenhoffen, of Tann, of Abensberg, of Eckmuhl, and of Ratisbon, in which the French have killed *prodigious numbers* of Austrians (without mentioning the amount) and have taken *more* than 60,000 prisoners: and in these battles the loss of the French has been but 1200 killed and 4000 wounded.—The tenth bulletin states the *check* on the Danube, in which the French have had 1100 killed and 3000 wounded. In the nineteenth bulletin, at the battle of Raab, they have had but 900 killed or wounded; which would not make a loss of more than 3000 killed and about 7000 wounded in all; a loss infinitely inferior to that of the Austrians, and which *proves* that it is *nothing* in comparison with their enemy's. The 21st bulletin says, in a *positive* manner, that the Austrian army was 400,000 strong when it took the field; that the French have killed 100 000 and taken 100,000 of them. and which reduces that army to 200,000 men *exactly* (for the French will not *permit* the Hungarians to make their insurrection.)

According to Bonaparte's manœuvres, it appears that he is concentring all his forces, in order to resume the offensive. In supposing that he has united but two-thirds of his troops, he must have more than 2 000 000 men to oppose 200 000, who can hardly avoid sinking under a mass so heavy: but the more terrible the shock, the greater the glory reflected upon the weaker party.

In fact then, there can result *but little glory* to Bonaparte, should he subdue the Austrians; but on the contrary, there will result *great glory* to the chief of the Austrian army who has stopped short so formidable an enemy.

If the French reports are correct, can we be told the causes that prevented those soi-disant conquerors from pursuing their success? The 21st bulletin assures, that at Essling 80,000 Frenchmen have beaten and kept in check 90 000 Austrians, who would have been *completely routed and destroyed*, had not the ammunition failed by the destruction of the bridges; but that bulletin does not say why, a month after their "*victory*" of Essling, they had not yet "routed and destroyed" the Austrian army, since they had *twice repaired* their bridges, and were able to transport their ammunition.

From the observations we have just made, it would seem that the Austrian army cannot physically resist Bonaparte—but since it has resisted once, why may it not resist another time, though so much inferior in number? Then what glory would reflect on its arms! and what shame on this audacious and presumptuous conqueror!!

It cannot be said, that these calculations are exaggerated, since they are taken from *French official* papers. But it may be permitted, to remark some errors made by the compilers of those *official* papers, either from want of memory or from inattention.

Can it escape notice, that in the first sixteen bulletins, i. e. till the 4th of June, they alledge 135,000 prisoners taken; and that the 22d of the same month, in the 21st bulletin, they mention but 100,000 prisoners, although they ought to have added to the number in the interval by their *glorious* battle of Raab, or by their former ones, fought and gained by Eugene Beauharnais, in crossing lower Hungary.

In the 2d bulletin of the 27th *of April*, it is said, "eight days hence the whole body guard will arrive." In the 12th bulletin, the 25*th of May*, they say, "the chasseurs of the guard arrived yesterday, the dragoons will arrive to day, and the horse grenadiers, with sixty pieces of artillery of the guard, are expected in a few days." In his order of the day of the 24th of April, inserted in the 2d bulletin, Bonaparte says to his soldiers, "within a few days we have triumphed in the three battles of Tann, Aubensburg and Eckmuhl: and in the combats of Peissing, Landshut and Ratisbone: a hundred pieces of cannon, forty colours, and *fifty thousand prisoners* are taken," &c. (though the bulletin says more than 60,000 prisoners: but the difference of a *fourth* is no great matter.)‡

But since the writers of the *official bulletins* are obnoxious to mistake, let us suppose that the French army has not always been in a state so healthy as they had been pleased to relate: that it has had a great many more killed by the fire of their enemies than they admit: yet it cannot be denied, that the eleven conscriptions have produced at least, 1,170,000 men in nine years. Since the conscription of 1811 was sent to the army a year ago, that at the epoch of the Consulat, that army was 500,000 strong: and that it ought to be at present *at the least* 2 260,000 men strong, without comprehending that of Italy, or those of Bonaparte's allies, or his foreign troops, (German troops I mean in his *particular* service.) Let us suppose I say, that the French army has lost 260,000 men during these nine years. Some people will believe it is too little, and the *gentle readers of official papers* will believe it *too great*.

Bonaparte would not then want the assistance of his allies to over-run Europe, if he told the truth; for 200,000 men cannot longer resist 2 000 000 of victorious troops, than a lamb can resist a hungry wolf.—How then do these 200,000 men resist so long? This explains the truth of what was written in a periodical work about two years ago, the French made war *a coup d'bommes*, and that they have experienced great losses than the *gentle readers* would admit.

This chaos of circumstances cannot be cleared up but by his experiencing another *check* to his insatiable ambition, (as at his *victory*, of Essling.)—He seems so little certain of his operations, that he has continued in Vienna for more than five weeks, making proclamations, and attempting to instigate subjects against their lawful princes.

It may be said that the fate of the world is in the hands of the emperor of Russia. If he declares himself in favor of the house of Lorraine the millions of satellites of the tyrant of Europe will be dissipated like the sands of the desart; but if, on the contrary, he joins the side of the usurper, all the world beside has every thing to fear. The hand of the Eternal Being may weigh heavy upon us, and may make use of that plague of mankind to chastise us; but if the Almighty is terrible in anger, so is he great in mercy: and let us hope that he will be pleased to deliver the world of that monster, who has lived too long already for the happiness of the earth!

Let then the apparent advantages obtained by Bonaparte be appraised at their *real value*, in considerations of the *revolutionary* means which were in his *victorious* hands, but which are no more in existence the moment he is *vanquished*. The loss of two great battles breaks his sceptre and his power irreparably. If then the Austrian arms are crowned with the same success they have already obtained at Essling, the friends of justice and peace may flatter themselves that their wishes will be granted, and that repose will at last be restored to the world.

‡ *The second bulletin, of the 27th of April, mentions the noble answer made by the king of Saxony to the Austrian minister near his majesty. But what is not less curious and interesting is the declaration of the grand duke of Wurtzburg, the brother to the Emperor of Austria to retire on the other side of the Rhine should the Austrian army enter his estates! That grand duke of Wurtzburg is the Archduke Ferdinand formerly grand duke of Tuscany, who took possession of Warsaw the 21st of April, at the head of an Austrian army, (see the 9th bulletin.) It must be remarked that among the numerous captures made by the French and mentioned in the 6th bulletin, the most deserving of attention and regard is that of* several millions *of bottles of wine, found in Molock Abbey.*

APPENDIX.—Since the above was written, we have cast a rapid sight on the article under the head of *Prospects on the Danube*, inserted in the *Aurora* of the 23d inst. It makes the amount of *the whole* force of the French army (Saxons and Bavarians included) 245 000 men. Though far from exact as is that statement, yet it corroborates the calculaton we have given above. The levies mentioned is an *indisputable fact*. What then has become of *so many soldiers* wanted to complete the number? The article of the Aurora *proves* the immense losses which the French have experienced, and the difficulties they must have in continuing the war, if they are beaten once more.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 23.

THE CASE STATED.

In the assertion of any fact whatever, upon our own responsibility, we never have deceived the public, and we never will deceive it. Respecting the late transaction between our own government and that of Great-Britain, we have taken time to obtain information, and to form an opinion, and we now present to the public the result of our investigation and reflections.

Mr. Erskine has GONE BEYOND HIS POWERS. He has undertaken to act upon what *he deemed the spirit*, rather than upon what *was in fact the letter*, of his instructions. As to any verbal communication from his government, which may have been received by Mr. Oakley, it is a matter exclusively between him and his government, and cannot enter into any view which we are authorized to take of the subject.

His instructions WERE NOT COMMUNICATED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whatever of blame attaches to a transaction, so important in its character and consequences, and which is certainly one of the most extraordinary in the annals of diplomacy, must devolve, therefore, upon the head of Mr. Erskine. It is presumed that his erroneous construction of his powers resulted from the best intentions, as it does not appear that his own government has recalled him, or that ours complains of his conduct.

That neither the one nor the other of the two governments is culpable, could not have been presumed in the first instance, and is a fact of a very pleasing nature: as it authorises a belief that nothing which has taken place will impede the progress, or injuriously affect the result, of a new negociation.

Whether the non-intercourse law has been legally suspended, as it respected Great-Britain, and if so, whether it has been legally renewed, are questions of no little moment to the liberties of the American People, and which we purpose to examine in another paper, to the best of our ability, and with all possible candor; unbiassed by our firm conviction of the integrity and patriotism of the President, and unbiassed also by any prejudice, of any sort, which we may have been supposed to have entertained, in respect to him or any subordinate member of the administration.—*Freeman's Journal.*

August 28.

Yesterday arrived sch. Swift, Young 20 days from Martinico: by her we learn that the British there still continue to exact the heaviest duties, and lay the greatest impositions on the Americans that they are able.

It was said at Martinico when the Swift sailed, that all the heavy British ships of war, except Admiral Cochrane's ship, who was bound to Halifax, were ordered for England, and that part of the garrison was to be embarked for England at the same time, there being more work for them in Europe than in the West-Indies.

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 28.

From Jamaica papers to the 29th of July, we learn, that the British troops in Santo Domingo are in bad health, upwards of 200 being in the hospitals, confined with dangerous fevers.—They also state, that in consequence of the severe privations endured by the French troops during the late siege and blockade of St. Domingo, and their change of diet since their arrival at Jamaica, the dysentary had broke out amongst them and carried off a considerable number daily.

Capt. Dodge, from St. Bartholomews informs us, that a British frigate and two brigs of war, blockading Guadaloupe, were driven ashore in a hurricane on the S. E. part of the Island, on the last of July, and every soul on board, except two, perished.

It is considered by the greatest cotton manufacturing house in Providence, R. I. that the consumption of 1809 in the mills within 15 miles of that town is 15 000 lbs. per week, or 780 000 lbs. per annum.—They add that the consumption of 1810 will be 20,000 lbs. per week, or 1,040,000 lbs. per annum.—This will make two summer pantaloons, and two coatees for 200,000 men. The value will be one million of dollars at the wholesale cash price of the stuff only. To a country of 30 miles square this is a serious matter for subsistence and profit. The works of this house only (the greatest in that district) employ in various ways 1000 persons.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 30.

FROM SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Goree sloop of war, which has arrived in Halifax from Lisbon, brought the latest news from that quarter. The united Spanish, English and Portuguese forces had advanced to the frontier of New-Castile:—The French corps under Marshal Victor, which had menaced Seville, had fallen back on the Tagus, to Talavera de la Reyna; to which point King Joseph and Gen. Sebastiani were marching with a reinforcement of 14.000 men of the corps which had been operating in La Mancha. The situation of the combatants made an early battle highly probable.—We know not the force of the opposing armies.—That under Victor must, we think, have been reinforced from all the French corps in Spain, and we doubt not will be found, on the day of battle, to have been from 50,000 to 70,000 strong. General Cuesta, our Spanish accounts say, had 70 000 men with him; but a great proportion of those were yeomanry, of whom 20 000 we have learnt were without musquets; and that a great part of his cavalry were destitute of saddles. Supplies of arms and saddles may have been received from England. The English troops under Gen. Wellesley, were estimated at 30,000:—And the Portuguese under Gen. Beresford, at an equal number;—only one third of whom, however, were regulars. There was a Spanish army in La Caroline, which had been opposed to Sebastiani, and which would probably unite with Cuesta. The superiority of numbers must therefore, we think, be on the part of the allied arms; but the French were principally veterans of the line. The next arrivals from Spain or Portugal must bring accounts of great interest.

IN ENGLAND—

The whole of the attention was turned to the Expedition which it was expected would leave England about the 20th July. Its destination was the subject of much speculation in England, and much alarm on the Dutch coast, and the shores of the North Sea and Baltic. The Paris Moniteur insinuates its object to be to seize on the Swedish navy, in case Sweden should be compelled to shut its ports against England.

Affairs of Spain.

SEVILLE, (*Spain,*) JULY 7, 1809.

At a meeting of the Supreme Junta, in order to consolidate and bring nearer the relations of friendship, which exist between Spain and the United States of America, in a manner suitable to the reciprocal interests of both powers, it was considered necessary to employ for that purpose, a person enjoying the highest confidence, of known merit, and distinguished patriotism, and his Majesty has accordingly thought proper to appoint Don *Luis de Onisty Gonsales*, one of the oldest and most respectable Members of the Department of State, who possesses all the abovementioned qualities, and who is shortly to go to the United States, in the character of Minister Pleipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, for the purpose of fulfilling that important commission.

JULY 10. It has been debated in the Usupar's Council in Madrid, whether Madrid ought to be evacuated. The city is not to be evacuated until imperious necessity makes the measure indispensable.

MANRESSA, [*Catalonia*] June 21. Yesterday we received the positive accounts of the capture of Saragossa by our arms, &c. (1)

NOTE.

(1) *We only notice this article to contradict it; which we do on the authority of the Valencia Gazettes to the 27th and other accounts from thence to the 29th June, in which is lamented the frustration of the attempt of Blake on Saragossa, and of his severe repulse in Arragon. Valencia is nearly as nigh Saragossa as Manresa.*

From the Salem Gazette of yesterday.

Recent accounts from the North of Europe appear to be favorable to American commerce. A letter from Mr. Williams in London, dated 6th July, says:—

"This moment I get advice from Mr. Joseph Pitcarin, dated 13th June, of which I give you the substance.—Three vessels had arrived with coffee and some sugar at Tonningen, and were freely admitted by the Danish government: which gave the most positive assurances that they would continue to protect and receive them.—Mr. P. recommends the Danish port of Kiel for those who are bound to Russia: the distance from it to Hamburg is small, with regular waggons, and the harbour good.—He adds, that there is no law of Denmark against vessels which have been boarded, or touched at England, though it would be so much the better if neither happened: but the ship's papers must clearly show that the whole cargo was shipped in the United States.

"Mr. Pitcarin has written to several Captains and Supercargoes at Gottenburg, recommending the port of Kiel, from its vicinity to Hamburg, where Teas, Nankeens and Sugars will produce higher prices than further up the Baltic."

We understand that accounts are also favorable from the South—that cargoes are sold at Sardinia, and from thence find a channel to the continent, at a good price.

September 1.

NORTHAMPTON BANK.

We understand that on Tuesday last, the Directors in order to keep the sheriff out, shut the Bank, declaring themselves unable to pay their bills.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1809.

At the Town-Meeting held on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were chosen to represent this town in the General Assembly, at the ensuing October Sessions, viz.

GEORGE GIBBS, WILLIAM HUNTER, JOHN L. BOSS, jun. JOHN P. MANN, STEPHEN CAHOONE, and *BENJAMIN HAZARD.*

A great effort is once more making by the *foreign* presses in this country, to throw us into the arms of France. Duane, and others, are zealously engaged in the business; and every attempt is made, to rouse all the vile passions of human nature, to aid in the accomplishment of their desperate purpose.—These interlopers in our affairs, appear to feel, as if nothing were necessary to induce us to yield up our independence to France, but to make us out of temper with Great-Britain. This is a serious subject, and inconceivably interesting to the United States. We must be stupidly and wilfully blind with passion, or something worse, if any earthly motive can seduce into the clutches of France. The most of us have lived through the French revolutionary period, and we cannot be ignorant of the events which it has produced. At the same time, it may be useful to bring some of them afresh to the public recollection, that the labours of our Irish patriots may be duly estimated.

The extravagancies, injustice, cruelties;

and defolations, of revolutionary France, have been ſo long, and ſo univerſally practiſed, that mankind at length appear to view them with a kind of indifference, as events in the ordinary courſe of nature. Were it not for this circumſtance, with what aſtoniſhment ſhould we behold the preſent ſtate of the world.—What amazement would one of the great ſtatesmen of the laſt century experience, could he be replaced on the theatre of life, at the effects produced by that "*terrible nation.*" Within twenty years, they have ſubverted an old and powerful government, extirpated one of the moſt ambitious, haughty and domineering families in Europe, which had for a long time held the throne of France, and had a deep and governing influence in human affairs, and with it, has been rooted out an ancient, numerous and wealthy nobility. In the room of this "royal, and noble race," has ſtarted from obſcure life, a new dynaſty, far exceeding the old one in wealth, in reſources, in ambition, corruption, power, ſplendour and extent of dominion; and ſupported by a new race of princes and nobles, created from humble life and materials, of warlike character, habituated to dangers and to victory, and bound to the new made ſovereign by the ſtrong ties of intereſt, rank and glory. Under the government of the chief of this dynaſty, deſpotic beyond all example, and therefore irreſiſtible, a nation of thirty millions of people has become one great army, and has ſpread its conqueſts and its terrors over the face of one quarter of the globe, and bids fair, firſt or laſt, to extend them over the other three. Europe is in a ſtate of vaſſalage to a man, who a few years ſince was ſcarcely known out of the neighbourhood of his father's cottage. The obſcurity from which he originated, and the vaſt height to which he has ariſen, and above all the wonderful things he has accompliſhed in the ſhort ſpace of ten years, ought to ſink deep into the minds of the few civilized nations that yet are free, and to induce them, as they regard the enjoyments of peace, independence, and ſocial happineſs, to guard with all poſſible care, every inlet to his all-deſtroying *arts* and *arms*. A rapid ſurvey of his achievments, may not be altogether unprofitable.

It will be recollected, that in the year 1799, this conqueror of Europe, deſerted his army in Egypt, took paſſage in a veſſel bound to France, with great difficulty eſcaped the Britiſh cruizers in the Mediterranean, and landed *alone* in France. Since that period, what has he done? In a few days after he landed, he ſeized the government, and after paſſing thro' a ſtage or two of *form* under the name of conſul for 5 years, and for life, in the courſe of three or four years, he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed, and acknowledged, not only by the *Republic*, but by a large portion of Europe, EMPEROR OF FRANCE. His coronation introduced the career of the downfall of nations. Every ſtate and nation in Europe (Great-Britain excepted) which had, or profeſſed to have, a particle of freedom in its government, is annihilated. The Pope, who once ſwayed the ſceptre of Chriſtendom, has been robbed of his dominions, his revenues, and his influence, not only as a temporal, but as an eccleſiaſtical potentate. Germany is parcelled out into inſignificant monarchies, created by the fiat of the mighty Corſican, and each placed under the care of one of his brood of kings, and at the preſent moment, if indeed her doom is not already paſt, the Imperial Houſe of Auſtria is ſtruggling not only for empire, but for life. In Pruſſia, the heir of the Great Frederick, and only at the ſecond remove in deſcent, has been unthroned and is now ſuffered to retain but little more either of dominion or majeſty, than the empty name of king. In Sweden, that crown which has been worn by a ſucceſſion of the greateſt names in hiſtory, at the command of Napoleon, is transferred to another head than that of its lawful proprietor, and the ſucceſſor of the mighty name of Guſtavus, is doomed to deſcend from the throne to the dungeon. Denmark retains the name, but none of the attributes of ſovereignty. What the canker-worms of Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Auſtria had left of Poland, this palmer worm of France has devoured. The Houſe of Braganza has been transferred to a diſtant region, to ſave its remnant of honour and independence: and the Spaniſh Bourbons are priſoners in France, and their kingdom the ſcene of bloodſhed, and miſery. Even the mighty Czar, the grandſon of the haughty and magnificent Catharine, has dwindled to a mere automaton, in the hands of this mighty magician.

The means by which theſe aſtoniſhing events have been produced, are of the moſt formidable kind—*corruption* and *arms*: and the latter, terrible as they are, are much leſs to be dreaded than the former. The poiſon of French intrigue, is infinitely more efficacious than the thunder of French artillery. The approaches of an army, are diſtinctly ſeen, and can be met, or avoided. But intrigue lurks in the heart of the country, and renders its vitals putrid.

Providence has kindly placed the United States at a great diſtance from France, and as kindly deprived Bonaparte, *for the preſent*, of the means of viſiting us. At the ſame time, when we remember the ſtrong attachment which our laſt adminiſtration had for France, and how corrupting a thing ſuch high example always is—when we call to mind what immenſe numbers of the moſt deſperate characters there are among us, and many of them in places of high truſt, and influence—how much reaſon have we to dread the hour when peace, or conqueſt ſhall give this great deſtroyer leiſure, to turn his thoughts to us, The materials by which we *may be* enſlaved, are ready, and he will not even be under the neceſſity of corrupting them—the work is done to his hand, and thouſands of the vagrants are pining for employment.

Reflections of this ſort are gloomy enough: but if the above remarks are juſt and true, unpleaſant as the ſubject may be, it is a duty to preſs it on the public attention. There is native vigour enough in the country, could it be brought to a united effort, to defend our liberties againſt any human attack. A ſtrong ſenſe of the danger from the ſource we have mentioned, will rouſe our patriotiſm, and reanimate our courage. But we muſt rely on the natives, and not on the foreigners who infeſt our country—they have no attachments to our ſoil, nor to our happineſs. They viſit us for profit and power, and theſe great objects they will *if poſſible* obtain, regardleſs of the means they employ for the purpoſe.

Connecticut Mirror.

BRITISH SECRET EXPEDITION.

On the ſubject of the ſecret expedition about leaving England, the Cork Mercantile Chronicle, of the 14th of July, ſays—

"It is now clear that it is intended to give the general cauſe the aſſiſtance of a powerful Britiſh armament—and though we cannot point out the ſcene of its immediate ſervices, we have little doubt but it is deſtined to act where it can with moſt efficacy be auxiliary to the general plan of the campaign in Germany. Wherever it is intended to direct the ſtrength of this force, it can ſcarcely make an effort without at the ſame time effecting an impreſſion favorable to its ultimate object—but we think in the preſent aſpect of the war, it would be beſt employed in co-operative ſervice, not in a diſtinct and unconnected enterprize. The formidable ſtand Auſtria has made it is obvious, has compelled Bonaparte to leave none of his reſources unapplied to, and he is forcing things beyond the common capability of exertion, to give a ſurer impulſe to the blow which he aims at the liberty of Auſtria. It is on the Danube that he will, in fact, now that he muſt, make this great and final effort for the deſtruction of his adverſary—and to render himſelf competent to it, for he ſeems now to calculate upon adverſity as well as victory, he has withdrawn the means of protection from a great portion of thoſe States of Europe which he has attached to his fortune. There is ſcarcely a part of the Continent acceſſible from the ſtate of the coaſt to an armament, that could furniſh a force ſufficient to repel the ſtrength of the Britiſh army—and it would be no little diſtraction to that ſyſtem which would carry every thing by the concentration of an enormous military force, if thirty or forty thouſand Britiſh and Iriſh ſoldiers obtained a footing on the continent. —It would compel a diminution of the Grand Army on the Danube, which may diſable it for a time from vigorous or offenſive war, and give the Auſtrians a ſuperiority in the field. But this kind of co-operation ſhould be prompt to be ſerviceable. If it had been undertaken when the French and Auſtrians, after the laſt great battles, changed their mode of warfare from activity and enterprize, to ſecurity and vigilance—when Bonaparte found that the ſkill and bravery of his adverſaries were not to be treated with incaution, and that he muſt reinforce himſelf before he could encounter them, it would have a wiſe meaſure; but even now it may not be too late—it is worth the experiment. This is the moment for bringing every reſource, and all that our energy and our ſpirit can contribute, into the war againſt Bonaparte. He is more vulnerable now, and circumſtanced more critically, than he has been at almoſt any former time. His good fortune may redeem him, but he will require its intervention to no ſmall degree."

A fire broke out at Norfolk on the 16th ult. on the wharves, which conſumed five warehouſes, with moſt of their contents, before it was arreſted—loſs 25,000 dollars.—The fire was at laſt arreſted by a *fire proof houſe*, on which circumſtance the Norfolk Herald makes the following remarks, which we extract as affording an uſeful leſſon to merchants and others in relation to building warehouſes, &c.

"But what commanded our admiration (if admiration could be excited when viewing the dreadful ſpectacle) was the warehouſe of Mr. Thomas Dickſon, adjoining the houſes that were on fire. For nearly three hours did the flames beat with unabated fury againſt it, without producing any viſible effect. It ſtands an imperiſhable monument of the policy and intereſt of erecting *fire proof* houſes: as, had it not been for this happy circumſtance, Norfolk would this day preſent as gloomy an aſpect as it did in the winter of 1804."

By Proclamation of Gov. CLAIBORNE, on the 17th ult. Militia Patrols are again eſtabliſhed in New Orleans. The Patrol conſiſts of a commiſſioned officer and 25 non-commiſſioned and privates. The fine for non-attendance is 20 dollars for an officer, and for a private 10.

The Britiſh Government brig Conteſt, which brought the deſpatches to Mr. Erſkine diſavowing his conduct, ſailed from Norfolk on the 17th ult. on her return to England, and carrying letters from him.

A Cotton Manufacturing Company have commenced buſineſs at the city of Waſhington; capital 25,000 dollars, ſhares 25 dollars each.

Col. Cocke, formerly ſenator of the U. S. is elected Governor of Tenneſſee.

FROM NEW-LONDON, AUG. 30.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Norfolk Virginia, to his correspondent in this city—dated 20th instant.

"In the paper of laſt evening, two ſhips are advertiſed for, to load for England. A number of merchants are determined to load their ſhips and ſend them direct to England, giving the requiſite bonds, which they will forfeit, and proteſt againſt the Preſident's Proclamation—Mr. Tazewell, a gentleman much celebrated here for his law knowledge, has given his decided opinion that the Proclamation is illegal."

From the Charleston Courier.

A citizen of Charleſton, feeling great concern at the fatal effects of the Hooping Cough, now prevailing among the children in that city, offers for the conſideration of thoſe parents whoſe families may be afflicted with this diſtreſſing malady, a remedy that has been purſued with conſiderable ſucceſs; the diſcovery was made by an Indigo Planter ſome years paſt, in the ſimple operation of the effects of Oil in allaying the fermentation, after working his vatts: it occurred to him, by a coincidence of cauſes, that it would be of ſervice to ſubſide the phlegm in this diſorder, and at this time having a child dreadfully afflicted, even given over by the faculty, and thought by them beyond all hopes of recovery, and death almoſt immediately expected, recourſe was had to repeated doſes of Sweet Oill, giving the quantity of a teaſpoon full, directly following a fit, (there is no fear of too great a quantity of oil being required to be given, for every doſe operates as a procraſtination of the fit) a recovery ſoon followed, and was allowed to be entirely owing to the application of the Sweet Oil.—The communicator has witneſſed in a dozen caſes the effects of this remedy.

MARRIED.—In this town on Sunday evening laſt, by the Rev. Dr. Patten, Mr. *ADAM S. COE*, to Miſs *ANN PEASE*, daughter of the late Mr. Eraſtus Peaſe.

DIED.—In this town on the 18th ult. Mrs. *ELIZABETH HUDDY*, conſort of the late Capt. Silas Huddy.

—On the 25th ult. Mr. *BENJAMIN HOLLOWAY*, ſon of Capt. Daniel Holloway, in the 37th year of his age.

—On Monday laſt, Mr. *WILLIAM HELME*, in the 44th year of his age.

DROWNED.—On the 24th of Auguſt, in croſſing the ferry oppoſite Hudſon, (N. Y.) Doctor *JOHN M. MANN*, formerly of Providence, in the 44th year of his age.—"Seldom has the meſſenger of death arreſted an individual whoſe loſs is more ſenſibly felt or more deſervedly lamented by thoſe who were connected with him in life. Amiable in every domeſtic relation—reſpectable for talents, and improvement—ſkilled in his profeſſion, and exerciſing every virtue in the practice of it—tenderly beloved by all around him, this worthy and highly reſpected citizen was ſuddenly ſnatched out of time into eternity.—But we truſt not unprepared, having been many years a profeſſor of that religion, which alone can give conſolation and ſupport to an afflicted wife and five children, left to deplore an event which has daſhed their cup of life with inexpreſſible bitterneſs, and verified this ſolemn admonition, 'in the midſt of life we are in death.'"

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Shid Rapid, Fleming, New-London: brig Vigilant Daggett, Philadelphia: ſch'r John Wallace, Norfolk: do. Mount-Vernon, Shove, New-York: ſloop Polly, Bennett, Havanna: do: Aurora, Cahoone, New-York: do. Fame, Helme, ditto.

CLEARED,

Brig Ruſſell, Newton, Havanna: do. Brandywine, Davis, ditto: ſch'r Patty, Baker, Matanzies: ſloop Golden Age, Landers New-York: do. Fame, Waldin, ditto.

The United States frigate Conſtitution, Commodore Rogers, ſailed from this port on Monday laſt for Boſton.

The U. S. frigate Eſſex, Capt. Smith, arrived here on Thurſday from Boſton, and ſailed again yeſterday for New-York.

The ſhip Hope, Shearman, of this port was left at Port Antonio, (Jam.) Auguſt 6, to ſail in 10 days for this port.

☞ LAST NOTICE.

THE former Notice to thoſe who are far in arrear for the NEWPORT MERCURY, having had but very little effect, they are now finally informed, that unleſs a ſettlement is made on or before the 30th inſt. their names will be ſtruck from the Subſcription liſt, and the demands againſt them put in ſuit.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers having been duly appointed Adminiſtrators on the eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of Newport, deceaſed, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt committed to them, requeſt all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE, } *Adm'rs.*
R. MALBONE, }

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Just Received, and for Sale by
CHARLES C. HOSKINS & Co.
No. 112 & 115 Thames-street.
1200 Buſhels Iſle of May SALT.

N. B. Ship-Chandlery, Crockery and Weſt-India Goods, as uſual.—Ship Stores put up at the ſhorteſt notice.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, September 4, 1809. at
Lopez & Dexter's Office,

7 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
5 Do. Grenada Ditto.
15 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar.
10 Bags Coffee.
15 Cheſts Hyſon-ſkin and Souchong Teas.

Sales to commence at X o'clock.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, Sept. 4, 1809. at Gov. MARTIN's Warehouse, on the Long Wharf, at 60 and 90 days credit, for approved Notes.

700 Quintals CODFISH, of a ſuperior quality.—Grocers who wiſh to obtain Fiſh that cannot fail to ſuit connoiſſeurs, are particularly invited to attend the Sale.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Have juſt received and for Sale, on liberal terms.

SEVEN Bales India coloured GOODS, conſiſting of Purrias, Stripes, Romal and Frockſoys Handkerchiefs, and India Checks.—*Alſo*, 5 Caſes Calicoes; 3 Bales ſuperfine and low priced Broadcloths; 2 caſes furniture Chintz.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Now Landing, and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,

SEVENTY Boxes Havanna brown SUGARS of a ſuperior quality.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

CLASSICAL BOOKS.

L. ROUS MANIERE,
No. 1 & 2, Long Wharf,

HAS for ſale (among others) the following Claſſical Books, all of the lateſt and moſt approved editions viz

Terrence Delphini, Salluſt Delphini, Clarke's Juſtin, Newton's Theophraſtus, Madan's Juvenal and Perſius, Davidſon's Virgil, Virgil Delphini, Dionyſii Halicarnaſſens, Clarke's Homer, Horace Delphini, Murphy's Lucian, Cæſar's Commentaries, Cornelius Nepos, Livii, Clarke's Eſop's Fables, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, Adam's, Latin Grammar, Cæſar Delphini, Cicero Delphini, Cicero's Orations, Clarke's Corderii, Rudiman's Latin Grammar, Clark's introduction to making latin, Enfield's Philoſophy, Adams's do. Ferguſon's Aſtronomy, Flint's Surveying, Love's do. Webber's Mathematics, Simpſon's Euclid, Glouceſter Greek Grammar, Greek Teſtaments, Collectania Græca Majora, Græca Minora, Hutchinſon's Xenophon, Leuſden's Greek and Latin Teſtaments, Lampriere's Claſſical Dictionary, Ovid Delphini, Schrevelli's Greek Lexicon, Hederici's Greek Lexicon, Selectæ e Profanis Tullii Ciceronis de Officiis, Young's Latin Dictionary.

LAW-BOOKS.

The following Law-Books, are juſt received and for ſale as above, viz.

COMYN on Contracts: Hening and Munford's Virginia Reports: Macomb on Courts Martial: Harriſon's Chancery Reports: 9th vol. Eaſt's Reports: Powell on Mortgages: Mackintoſh's Study and Practice of the Law.

DUFIEF'S NATURE DISPLAYED
AND
BOYER'S FRENCH and ENGLISH
DICTIONARY.

A few copies of the laſt editions of theſe valuable works are juſt received and for ſale as above.

Juſt received as above,

More than twenty different kinds of MESSAGE and VISITING CARDS, ſome of which are very elegant:—A very large aſſortment of large and ſmall BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER, PSLAM and HYMN-BOOKS:—And a very large aſſortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, made by a real workman, and of good paper—all which will be ſold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and ſituated in a pleaſant part of the Town.—*Alſo*, The Houſe, No. 202, in the ſame ſtreet, at preſent occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter.*—Perſons wiſhing to hire either of the above Houſes, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee-Houſe.

Newport, Sept 1, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, and the two Shops in front, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Church*, next northward of Dr. David King's, in Thames-Street.—For terms, apply to

JOSEPH L. BAKER.

Newport, Sept 1, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Eight Acres of excellent Land, ſituated in Portſmouth, about five miles from Newport, together with a Dwelling-Houſe, having a well of water near the door, and a good orchard.—The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, it being part of the Black point Farm, and the purchaſer will be entitled to the valuable privilege of carting ſea manure of the beſt kind, from the ſhore; any further recommendation is unneceſſary. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to EZBON BARKER, living on the premiſes.

N. B. The above Farm if not ſold before the 15th of March next, will then be ſold at Public Auction, on the premiſes, at XI o'clock A. M.

Portsmouth, August 29, 1809.

and desolations, of revolutionary France, have been so long, and so universally practised, that mankind at length appear to view them with a kind of indifference, as events in the ordinary course of nature. Were it not for this circumstance, with what astonishment should we behold the present state of the world.—What amazement would one of the great statesmen of the last century experience, could he be replaced on the theatre of life, at the effects produced by that "*terrible nation.*" Within twenty years, they have subverted an old and powerful government, extirpated one of the most ambitious, haughty and domineering families in Europe, which had for a long time held the throne of France, and had a deep and governing influence in human affairs, and with it, has been rooted out an ancient, numerous and wealthy nobility. In the room of this "royal, and noble race," has started from obscure life, a new dynasty, far exceeding the old one in wealth, in resources, in ambition, corruption, power, splendour and extent of dominion; and supported by a new race of princes and nobles, created from humble life and materials, of warlike character, habituated to dangers and to victory, and bound to the new made sovereign by the strong ties of interest, rank and glory. Under the government of the chief of this dynasty, despotic beyond all example, and therefore irresistible, a nation of thirty millions of people has become one great army, and has spread its conquests and its terrors over the face of one quarter of the globe, and bids fair, first or last, to extend them over the other three. Europe is in a state of vassalage to a man, who a few years since was scarcely known out of the neighbourhood of his father's cottage. The obscurity from which he originated, and the vast height to which he has arisen, and above all the wonderful things he has accomplished in the short space of ten years, ought to sink deep into the minds of the few civilized nations that yet are free, and to induce them, as they regard the enjoyments of peace, independence, and social happiness, to guard with all possible care, every inlet to his all-destroying *arts* and *arms*. A rapid survey of his achievments, may not be altogether unprofitable.

It will be recollected, that in the year 1799, this conqueror of Europe, deserted his army in Egypt, took passage in a vessel bound to France, with great difficulty escaped the British cruizers in the Mediterranean, and landed *alone* in France. Since that period, what has he done? In a few days after he landed, he seized the government, and after passing thro' a stage or two of *form* under the name of consul for 5 years, and for life, in the course of three or four years, he caused himself to be proclaimed, and acknowledged, not only by the *Republic*, but by a large portion of Europe, EMPEROR OF FRANCE. His coronation introduced the career of the downfall of nations. Every state and nation in Europe (Great-Britain excepted) which had, or professed to have, a particle of freedom in its government, is annihilated. The Pope, who once swayed the sceptre of Christendom, has been robbed of his dominions, his revenues, and his influence, not only as a temporal, but as an ecclesiastical potentate. Germany is parcelled out into insignificant monarchies, created by the fiat of the mighty Corsican, and each placed under the care of one of his brood of kings, and at the present moment, if indeed her doom is not already past, the Imperial House of Austria is struggling not only for empire, but for life. In Prussia, the heir of the Great Frederick, and only at the second remove in descent, has been unthroned and is now suffered to retain but little more either of dominion or majesty, than the empty name of king. In Sweden, that crown which has been worn by a succession of the greatest names in history, at the command of Napoleon, is transferred to another head than that of its lawful proprietor, and the successor of the mighty name of Gustavus, is doomed to descend from the throne to the dungeon. Denmark retains the name, but none of the attributes of sovereignty. What the canker-worms of Russia, Prussia, and Austria had left of Poland, this palmer worm of France has devoured. The House of Braganza has been transferred to a distant region, to save its remnant of honour and independence: and the Spanish Bourbons are prisoners in France, and their kingdom the scene of bloodshed, and misery. Even the mighty Czar, the grandson of the haughty and magnificent Catharine, has dwindled to a mere automaton, in the hands of this mighty magician.

The means by which these astonishing events have been produced, are of the most formidable kind—*corruption* and *arms*: and the latter, terrible as they are, are much less to be dreaded than the former. The poison of French intrigue, is infinitely more efficacious than the thunder of French artillery. The approaches of an army, are distinctly seen, and can be met, or avoided. But intrigue lurks in the heart of the country, and renders its vitals putrid.

Providence has kindly placed the United States at a great distance from France, and as kindly deprived Bonaparte, *for the present*, of the means of visiting us. At the same time, when we remember the strong attachment which our last administration had for France, and how corrupting a thing such high example always is—when we call to mind what immense numbers of the most desperate characters there are among us, and many of them in places of high trust, and influence—how much reason have we to dread the hour when peace, or conquest shall give this great destroyer leisure, to turn his thoughts to us. The materials by which we *may be* enslaved, are ready, and he will not even be under the necessity of corrupting them—the work is done to his hand, and thousands of the vagrants are pining for employment.

Reflections of this sort are gloomy enough: but if the above remarks are just and true, unpleasant as the subject may be, it is a duty to press it on the public attention. There is native vigour enough in the country, could it be brought to a united effort, to defend our liberties against any human attack. A strong sense of the danger from the source we have mentioned, will rouse our patriotism, and reanimate our courage. But we must rely on the natives, and not on the foreigners who infest our country—they have no attachments to our soil, nor to our happiness. They visit us for profit and power, and these great objects they will *if possible* obtain, regardless of the means they employ for the purpose.

Connecticut Mirror.

BRITISH SECRET EXPEDITION.

On the subject of the secret expedition about leaving England, the Cork Mercantile Chronicle, of the 14th of July, says—

"It is now clear that it is intended to give the general cause the assistance of a powerful British armament—and though we cannot point out the scene of its immediate services, we have little doubt but it is destined to act where it can with most efficacy be auxiliary to the general plan of the campaign in Germany. Wherever it is intended to direct the strength of this force, it can scarcely make an effort without at the same time effecting an impression favorable to its ultimate object—but we think in the present aspect of the war, it would be best employed in co-operative service, not in a distinct and unconnected enterprize. The formidable stand Austria has made it is obvious, has compelled Bonaparte to leave none of his resources unapplied to, and he is forcing things beyond the common capability of exertion, to give a surer impulse to the blow which he aims at the liberty of Austria. It is on the Danube that he will, in fact, now that he must, make this great and final effort for the destruction of his adversary—and to render himself competent to it, for he seems now to calculate upon adversity as well as victory, he has withdrawn the means of protection from a great portion of those States of Europe which he has attached to his fortune. There is scarcely a part of the Continent accessible from the state of the coast to an armament, that could furnish a force sufficient to repel the strength of the British army—and it would be no little distraction to that system which would carry every thing by the concentration of an enormous military force, if thirty or forty thousand British and Irish soldiers obtained a footing on the continent. —It would compel a diminution of the Grand Army on the Danube, which may disable it for a time from vigorous or offensive war, and give the Austrians a superiority in the field. But this kind of co-operation should be prompt to be serviceable. If it had been undertaken when the French and Austrians, after the last great battles, changed their mode of warfare from activity and enterprize, to security and vigilance—when Bonaparte found that the skill and bravery of his adversaries were not to be treated with incaution, and that he must reinforce himself before he could encounter them, it would have a wise measure; but even now it may not be too late—it is worth the experiment. This is the moment for bringing every resource, and all that our energy and our spirit can contribute, into the war against Bonaparte. He is more vulnerable now, and circumstanced more critically, than he has been at almost any former time. His good fortune may redeem him, but he will require its intervention to no small degree."

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"But what commanded our admiration (if admiration could be excited when viewing the dreadful spectacle) was the warehouse of Mr. Thomas Dickson, adjoining the houses that were on fire. For nearly three hours did the flames beat with unabated fury against it, without producing any visible effect. It stands an imperishable monument of the policy and interest of erecting *fire proof* houses: as, had it not been for this happy circumstance, Norfolk would this day present as gloomy an aspect as it did in the winter of 1804."

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Col. Cocke, formerly senator of the U. S. is elected Governor of Tennessee.

FROM NEW-LONDON, AUG. 30.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Norfolk, Virginia, to his correspondent in this city—dated 20th instant.

"In the paper of last evening, two ships are advertised for, to load for England. A number of merchants are determined to load their ships and send them direct to England, giving the requisite bonds, which they will forfeit, and protest against the President's Proclamation—Mr. Tazewell, a gentleman much celebrated here for his law knowledge, has given his decided opinion that the Proclamation is illegal."

From the Charleston Courier.

A citizen of Charleston, feeling great concern at the fatal effects of the Hooping Cough, now prevailing among the children in that city, offers for the consideration of those parents whose families may be afflicted with this distressing malady, a remedy that has been pursued with considerable success; the discovery was made by an Indigo Planter some years past, in the simple operation of the effects of Oil in allaying the fermentation, after working his vatts: it occurred to him, by a coincidence of causes, that it would be of service to subside the phlegm in this disorder, and at this time having a child dreadfully afflicted, even given over by the faculty, and thought by them beyond all hopes of recovery, and death almost immediately expected, recourse was had to repeated doses of Sweet Oill, giving the quantity of a teaspoon full, directly following a fit, (there is no fear of too great a quantity of oil being required to be given, for every dose operates as a procrastination of the fit) a recovery soon followed, and was allowed to be entirely owing to the application of the Sweet Oil.—The communicator has witnessed in a dozen cases the effects of this remedy.

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—On Monday last, Mr. *WILLIAM HELME*, in the 44th year of his age.

DROWNED.—On the 24th of August, in crossing the ferry opposite Hudson, (N. Y.) Doctor *JOHN M. MANN*, formerly of Providence, in the 44th year of his age.—"Seldom has the messenger of death arrested an individual whose loss is more sensibly felt or more deservedly lamented by those who were connected with him in life. Amiable in every domestic relation—respectable for talents, and improvement—skilled in his profession, and exercising every virtue in the practice of it—tenderly beloved by all around him, this worthy and highly respected citizen was suddenly snatched out of time into eternity.—But we trust not unprepared, having been many years a professor of that religion, which alone can give consolation and support to an afflicted wife and five children, left to deplore an event which has dashed their cup of life with inexpressible bitterness and verified this solemn admonition, 'in the midst of life we are in death.'"

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Shid Rapid, Fleming, New-London: brig Vigilant Daggett, Philadelphia: sch'r John Wallace, Norfolk: do. Mount-Vernon, Shove, New-York: sloop Polly, Bennett, Havanna: do. Aurora, Cahoone, New-York: do. Fame, Helme, ditto.

CLEARED,

Brig Russell, Newton, Havanna: do. Brandywine, Davis, ditto: sch'r Patty, Baker, Matanzies: sloop Golden Age, Landers New-York: do. Fame, Waldin, ditto.

The United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Rogers, sailed from this port on Monday last for Boston.

The U. S. frigate Essex, Capt. Smith, arrived here on Thursday from Boston, and sailed again yesterday for New-York.

The ship Hope, Shearman, of this port was left at Port Antonio, (Jam.) August 6, to sail in 10 days for this port.

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Newport, Sept. 2, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Administrators on the estate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of Newport, deceased, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, request all persons who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE,
R. MALBONE, } *Adm'rs.*

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Just Received, and for Sale by
CHARLES C. HOSKINS & Co.
No. 112 & 115 Thames-street.
1200 Bushels Isle of May SALT.

N. B. Ship-Chandlery, Crockery and West-India Goods, as usual.—Ship Stores put up at the shortest notice.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, September 4, 1809. at
Lopez & Dexter's Office,

7 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
5 Do. Grenada Ditto.
15 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar.
10 Bags Coffee.
15 Chests Hyson-skin and Souchong Teas.

Sales to commence at X o'clock.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, Sept. 4, 1809. at Gov. MARTIN's Warehouse, on the Long Wharf, at 60 and 90 days credit, for approved Notes.

700 Quintals CODFISH, of a superior quality.—Grocers who wish to obtain Fish that cannot fail to suit connoisseurs, are particularly invited to attend the Sale.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Have just received and for Sale, on liberal terms.

SEVEN Bales India coloured GOODS, consisting of Futna, Stripes, Romal and Frockfoys Handkerchiefs, and India Checks.—*Also*, 5 Cases Calicoes; 3 Bales superfine and low priced Broadcloths; 2 cases furniture Chintz.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

Now Landing, and for Sale by
LOPEZ & DEXTER,

SEVENTY Boxes Havanna brown SUGARS of a superior quality.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

CLASSICAL BOOKS.

L. ROUS MANIERE,
No. 1 & 2, Long Wharf,

HAS for sale (among others) the following Classical Books, all of the latest and most approved editions viz

Terrence Delphini, Sallust Delphini, Clarke's Justin, Newton's Theophrastus, Madan's Juvenal and Persius, Davidson's Virgil, Virgil Delphini, Dionysii Halicarnassensis, Clarke's Homer, Horace Delphini, Murphy's Lucian, Cæsar's Commentaries, Cornelius Nepos, Livii, Clarke's Esop's Fables, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, Adam's, Latin Grammar, Cæsar Delphini, Cicero Delphini, Cicero's Orations, Clarke's Corderii, Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, Clark's introduction to making latin, Enfield's Philosophy, Adams's do. Ferguson's Astronomy, Flint's Surveying, Love's do. Webber's Mathematics, Simpson's Euclid, Gloucester Greek Grammar, Greek Testaments, Collectania Græca Majora, Græca Minora, Hutchinson's Xenophon, Leusden's Greek and Latin Testaments, Lampriere's Classical Dictionary, Ovid Delphini, Schrevelli's Greek Lexicon Hedericus's Greek Lexicon, Selectæ e Profanis Tullii Ciceronis de Officis, Young's Latin Dictionary.

LAW-BOOKS.

The following Law-Books, are just received and for sale as above, viz.

COMYN on Contracts: Hening and Munford's Virginia Reports: Macomb on Courts Martial: Harrison's Chancery Reports: 9th vol. East's Reports: Powell on Mortgages: Mackintosh's Study and Practice of the Law.

DUFIEF'S NATURE DISPLAYED AND BOYER'S FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A few copies of the last editions of these valuable works are just received and for sale as above.

Just received as above,

More than twenty different kinds of MESSAGE and VISITING CARDS, some of which are very elegant:—A very large assortment of large and small BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER, PSLAM and HYMN-BOOKS:—And a very large assortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, made by a real workman, and of good paper—all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter*.—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, and the two Shops in front, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Church*, next northward of Dr. David King's, in Thames-Street.—For terms, apply to

JOSEPH L. BAKER.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Eight Acres of excellent Land, situated in Portsmouth, about five miles from Newport, together with a Dwelling-House, having a well of water near the door, and a good orchard—The situation is pleasant and healthy, it being part of the Black point Farm, and the purchaser will be entitled to the valuable privilege of carting sea manure of the best kind, from the shore; any further recommendation is unnecessary. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to EZBON BARKER, living on the premises.

N. B. The above Farm if not sold before the 15th of March next, will then be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, at XI o'clock A. M.

Portsmouth, August 29, 1809.

POETRY.

The following is from the pen of the "CLASSIC GIFFORD."

IMITATION OF HORACE.

LIB. II. ODE 16.

Otium Divos rogat, &c.

WHEN howling winds, and low'ring skies,
The light, untimber'd bark surprise
Near Orkney's boisterous seas;
The trembling crew forget to swear,
And bend the knees, unused to prayer,
To ask a little ease.

For ease the Turk, ferocious, prays,
For ease the barbarous Russe——for ease,
Which P——k could ne'er obtain:
Which Bedford lack'd amidst his store,
And liberal Clive, with mines of ore,
Oft bade for—but in vain.

For not the liveried troop that wait
Around the mansions of the great,
Can keep, my friend, aloof,
Fear, that attacks the mind by fits,
And Care, that like a raven flits
Around the lordly roof.

"O, well is he" to whom kind heaven
A decent competence has given!
Rich in the blessing sent
He grasps not anxiously at more,
Dreads not to use his little store,
And fattens on content.

"O well is he!" for life is lost,
Amidst a whirl of passions tost;
Then why, dear Jack, should man,
Magnanimous Ephemera! stretch
His views beyond the narrow reach
Of his contracted span!

Why should he from his country run,
In hopes, beneath a foreign sun,
Serener hours to find?
Was never man in this wild chace,
Who changed his nature with his place;
And left himself behind.

For, winged with all the lightning's speed,
Care climbs the bark, Care mounts the steed,
An inmate of the breast:
Nor Barca's heat; nor Zembla's cold,
Can drive from that pernicious hold,
The too tenacious guest.

They, whom no anxious thoughts annoy,
Grateful, the *present* hour enjoy,
Nor look the *next* to know:
To lighten every ill they strive,
Nor, ere Misfortune's hand arrive,
Anticipate the blow.

Something must ever be amiss——
Man has his joys, but perfect bliss
Lives only in the brain;
We cannot all have all we want;
And Chance, unasked, to THIS may grant
What THAT has begg'd in vain.

WOLF rushed on death in manhood's bloom,
PAULET crept slowly to the tomb;
Here breath, *there* fame was given;
And that wise power who weighs our lives,
By *contras* and by *pros*, contrives
To keep the balance even.

ELEGANT NEW POEM.

JUST from the press, and this day received and for Sale at *L. ROUSMANIERE'S Classical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2, Long Wharf*, a few copies of that new and elegant Poem, entitled

Gertrude of Wyoming; a Pennsylvanian tale: and other Poems.—by Thos. Campbell author of "the Pleasures of Hope." 1 vol. 12mo.

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MEMOIRS OF THE

Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A few more copies of this highly interesting work, are just received and for sale as above.

Also, a few more copies of

The TRAVELS of Captains LEWIS and CLARKE by order of the Government of the United States, to the Pacific Ocean. 1 vol: embellished with a map of the Country inhabited by the Western tribes of Indians and five Engravings of Indian Chiefs.

Newport, Aug. 12, 1809.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers finding their former Notice respecting the settlement of their Accounts neglected by a number of persons, hereby notify such persons, that all those unsettled Accounts which may be of more than one year standing on the 1st of October next, will at that time be put into the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

EDMUND T. WARING,
W. TURNER.
DAVID KING.

Newport, August 12 1809.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 18, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE,

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson skin ditto.
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also the following fresh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do red, yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport, July 25, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE.*

George W. Martin,

No. 2, CHURCH-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,

A GENUINE Assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for cash or negotiable paper.—Those who please to favour him with their custom, may be assured of procuring genuine and warranted articles.—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good speculations.

N. B. Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to sell on Commission.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.
FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair, the House is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town; it is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly, (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

Will be Sold at Public VENDUE,

On the 9th day of the 10th month next, at XI o'clock in the Forenoon, on the premises in Middletown.

THE well-known FARM late belonging to *Benjamin Easton* deceased.—For natural fertility of soil, for advantages of sea manure, for high state of cultivation and improvement for valuable stone quarries, and for salubrity and pleasantness of situation it is too well known to need any particular description.—Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. *Also*, Immediately after the sale of the above mentioned premises, will be Sold a convenient Dwelling-House in Griffin-street, near the summit of the Hill with the Lot of Land belonging to it, measuring on Griffin-street fifty feet and fifty feet on Barney street, and extending 122 feet from one street to the other.

JONATHAN EASTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport. 8th of 7th mo. 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber, sole Executor of the last will and testament of THOMAS BROWNELL, late of Little-Compton deceased has taken upon himself that trust, and given bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to exhibit them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment.—All claims against said estate must be exhibited by the 20th of October next, otherwise they will not be allowed.

RICHARD BROWNELL, *Exc'r.*

Little Compton, July 17, 1809.

SCHEME OF THE SECOND CLASS OF *RHODE-ISLAND* COAL LOTTERY.

15,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each are 75,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	15,000	is	15,000
2	Prizes of	2,500	are	5000
2	do.	1,000		2000
4	do.	500		2000
50	do.	100		5000
60	do.	50		3000
4900	do.	7		34,000
				66,300

Subject to no deduction, and not two blanks to a Prize.

Capital Prizes determinable in the following manner:

The first drawn Blank on each day's drawing, except the days on which the Prizes of 500 Dollars come out, shall be entitled to 100 dolls. each, and the last drawn number on every day to 50 dolls. First blank on the 2d day, entitled to 500 Dollars

Do.	5th	do.	500
Do.	10th	do.	1000
Do.	15th	do.	500
Do.	15th	do.	2,500
Do.	18th	do.	500
Do.	20th	do.	2,500
Do.	25th	do.	15,000
Do.	28th	do.	1000

Then two Prizes of 2,500 Dollars each, will be drawn as follows: The first drawn blank on the 15th day of drawing, will have the first 500 Tickets from No. 4001 to 4,500 inclusive; and the first drawn blank on the 20th day, will be entitled to the second 500 from No. 10,501 to 11,000 inclusive; but should the first blanks on the 15th and 20th day's drawing, be either of the numbers from No. 4001 to No. 4,500 inclusive, and also from No. 10,501 to No. 11,000 inclusive, then in that case the first drawn blank next succeeding (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the respective 500 Tickets.

Five hundred numbers will be considered one day's drawing, and the fortunate blanks determined accordingly. The drawing will commence in September next. Prizes less than 500 dollars will be paid in 30 days; of 500 and 1,000 in 60 days; and the highest Prize in 90 days after the drawing is completed, in current Bank Bills.

BENJAMIN B. MUMFORD, } *Managers.*
JAMES PERRY, }

Boston, June 1, 1809.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Managers, of J. C. SHAW, and of L. ROUSMANIERE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport; June 3, 1809.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Assortment of Calicoes, Corded Ginghams, Grecian Robes, India Cottons, Hosiery, Lutestrings, &c. and a Variety of other Spring GOODS, just received and for Sale cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport May 19 1809.

ATTENTION!!!

THE Subscribers contemplating a Dissolution of Partnership, an adjustment of their Accounts becomes necessary; they therefore solicit all such as are indebted to them by Note or Account, to make immediate payment, as their business will shortly be closed.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, July 8, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch. to 6 thread rathing, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, leg and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging next eastward at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4 1809.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice to the creditors of the estate of *Sylvester Robinson*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that they are appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown, to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate, and that six months from the date hereof are allowed for that purpose, and that we will attend the last Saturdays in each month, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Sarah Robinson, in South-Kingstown, for that purpose.

WILLIAM C. CLARKE, } *Com'rs.*
JAMES HELME, jun. }

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

South-Kingstown, August 14, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

ONE of the Shops No. 6, in Market-square, with the cellar under it, and a Chamber above the Shop.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors, of various sizes, Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FRESH FLOUR.

EARL & ALLSTON,

Inform their Friends and Customers.

THAT they have been at considerable pains to find a source from whence Flour, suitable for families use, could be obtained, and having made arrangements to that effect, now offer (for cash only,) Flour in barrels and half barrels, that may be relied on as genuine. A constant supply will be kept at their Store on Handy's Wharf.

Newport, June 2. 1809.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping; 1000 bushels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels fresh Flour, Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars: Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship-Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; Cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel; 10 casks fresh Rice: a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, June 30, 1809

John W. Davis,

Has just received and now opening at his Shoe-Store. No. 100 *Thames-Street:*

AN Elegant and well-chosen Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes of the latest patterns viz:—Ladies English kid Slippers and Ties different patterns: do. do. spangled Sandals: Ladies French silk quilted slips and ties: Ladies misses and children's black, blue red, green yellow figur'd and tea colour'd morocco slips and ties with and without heels: men's and boy's morocco and seal-skin dancing pumps: men's and boy's calve and seal skin fine shoes: *Also* black, red, green and yellow morocco Skins, horse skin calve skin and neats-leather boot legs boot tops, skins for binding boot webbing silk cord.—*Likewise* A handsome assorment of HATS.—He also keeps constantly employed a number of experienced workmen in his Manufactory, from which his Shoe-store is constantly supplied with warranted Boots and Shoes of every description. Measures taken as usual for Boots and shoes, and made at the shortest notice.—The smallest favors will meet with due attention and be received with gratitude. All orders from town or country will meet with punctual attendance.

☞ *Wanted*, Two experienced workmen in the above business.—*Also*, A lad as an Apprentice, 14 or 15 years of age, one from the country would be preferred.

Newport, July 7, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House, No. 198, in Thames-Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16*th* 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO small Houses situated in the south part of the Town.—*Also*, One half of a House on the Hill and a right in equity in the other half.—Apply to

CHARLES GYLES.

Newport June 30, 1809.

TO LET,

A DRY GOODS Store No. 137, Thames-street, sign of the Eagle, formerly occupied by *John Bours* Esq'—Enquire of

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Tract containing about 14 Acres, pleasantly situated in Middletown adjoining lands of *Richard Mitchell*, on the east road about 4 1-2 miles from Newport, an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser and possession surrendered next spring—For a particular description apply to *Richard Mitchell*, near the premises. For terms and payment, which can be made easy apply to

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Why should he from his country run,
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Who changed his nature with his place,
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For, winged with all the lightning's speed,
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75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson skin ditto.
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also the following fresh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeen.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting
1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do red, yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport, July 25, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE.

George W. Martin,

No. 2, CHURCH-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,

A GENUINE Assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for cash or negotiable paper.—Those who please to favour him with their custom, may be assured of procuring genuine and warranted articles.—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good speculations.

N. B. Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to sell on Commission.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.
FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair, the House is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town: it is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly, (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

Will be Sold at Public VENDUE,

On the 9th day of the 10th month next, at XI o'clock in the Forenoon, on the premises in Middletown.

THE well-known FARM late belonging to *Benjamin Easton* deceased.—For natural fertility of soil, for advantages of sea manure, for high state of cultivation and improvement for valuable stone quarries, and for salubrity and pleasantness of situation it is too well known to need any particular description.—Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. *Also*, Immediately after the sale of the above mentioned premises, will be Sold a convenient Dwelling-House in Griffin-street, near the summit of the Hill with the Lot of Land belonging to it, measuring on Griffin-street fifty feet and fifty feet on Barney-street, and extending 122 feet from one street to the other.

JONATHAN EASTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport. 8th of 7th mo. 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber, sole Executor of the last will and testament of THOMAS BROWNELL, late of Little-Compton, deceased has taken upon himself that trust, and given bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to exhibit them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment.—All claims against said estate must be exhibited by the 20th of October next, otherwise they will not be allowed.

RICHARD BROWNELL, *Exc'r.*

Little Compton, July 17, 1809.

SCHEME OF THE SECOND CLASS OF *RHODE-ISLAND* COAL LOTTERY.

15,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each are				75,000 Dollars.
1	Prize of	15,000	is	15,000
2	Prizes of	2,500	are	5000
2	do.	1,000		2000
4	do.	500		2000
50	do.	100		5000
60	do.	50		3000
4900	do.	7		34,000
				66,300

Subject to no deduction, and not two blanks to a Prize.

Capital Prizes determinable in the following manner:

The first drawn Blank on each day's drawing, except the days on which the Prizes of 500 Dollars come out, shall be entitled to 100 dolls. each. and the last drawn number on every day to 50 dolls. First blank on the 2d day, entitled to 500 Dollars

Do.	5th	do.	500
Do.	10th	do.	1000
Do.	13th	do.	500
Do.	15th	do.	2,500
Do.	18th	do.	500
Do.	20th	do.	2,500
Do.	25th	do.	15,000
Do.	28th	do.	1000

Then two Prizes of 2,500 Dollars each, will be drawn as follows: The first drawn blank on the 15th day of drawing, will have the first 500 Tickets from No. 4001 to 4,500 inclusive; and the first drawn blank on the 20th day, will be entitled to the second 500 from No. 10,501 to 11,000 inclusive; but should the first blanks on the 15th and 20th day's drawing, be either of the numbers from No. 4001 to No. 4,500 inclusive, and also from No. 10,501 to No. 11,000 inclusive, then in that case the first drawn blank next succeeding (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the respective 500 Tickets.

Five hundred numbers will be considered one day's drawing, and the fortunate blanks determined accordingly. The drawing will commence in September next. Prizes less than 500 dollars will be paid in 30 days; of 500 and 1,000 in 60 days; and the highest Prize in 90 days after the drawing is completed, in current Bank Bills.

BENJAMIN B. MUMFORD,
JAMES PERRY, } *Managers.*

Boston, June 1, 1809.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Managers, of J. C. SHAW, and of L. ROUSMANIERE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 3, 1809.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Assortment of Calicoes, Corded Ginghams, Grecian Robes, India Cottons, Hosiery, Lutestrings, &c. and a Variety of other Spring GOODS, just received and for Sale cheap, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport May 19 1809.

ATTENTION!!!

THE Subscribers contemplating a Dissolution of Partnership, an adjustment of their Accounts becomes necessary; they therefore solicit all such as are indebted to them by Note or Account, to make immediate payment, as their business will shortly be closed.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, July 8, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch. to 6 thread rathing, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, Auguet 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4. 1809.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice to the creditors of the estate of *Sylvester Robinson*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that they are appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown, to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate, and that six months from the date hereof are allowed for that purpose, and that we will attend the last Saturdays in each month, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Sarah Robinson, in South-Kingstown, for that purpose.

WILLIAM C. CLARKE,
JAMES HELME, jun. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

South-Kingstown, August 14, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

ONE of the Shops No. 6, in Market-square, with the cellar under it, and a Chamber above the Shop.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors, of various sizes, Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels. —Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FRESH FLOUR.

EARL & ALLSTON,

Inform their Friends and Customers,

THAT they have been at considerable pains to find a source from whence Flour, suitable for families use, could be obtained, and having made arrangements to that effect, now offer (for cash only,) Flour in barrels and half barrels, that may be relied on as genuine. A constant supply will be kept at their Store on Handy's Wharf.

Newport, June 2. 1809.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping; 1000 bushels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels fresh Flour, Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars: Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship-Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; Cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel; 10 casks fresh Rice: a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, June 30, 1809

John W. Davis,

Has Just received and now opening at his Shoe-Store. No. 100 Thames-Street.

AN Elegant and well-chosen Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes of the latest patterns viz:—Ladies English kid Slippers and Ties different patterns: do. do. spangled Sandals: Ladies French silk quilted slips and ties: Ladiesmisses and children's black, blue red, green yellow figur'd and tea colour'd morocco slips and ties with and without heels: men's and boy's morocco and seal-skin dancing pumps: men's and boy's calve and seal skin fine shoes: *Also* black, red green and yellow morocco Skins, horse skin calve skin and neats-leather boot legs boot tops, skins for binding boot webbing silk cord.—*Likewise* A handsome assorment of HATS.—He also keeps constantly employed a number of experienced workmen in his Manufactory, from which his Shoe-Store is constantly supplied with warranted Boots and Shoes of every description. Measures taken as usual for Boots and shoes, and made at the shortest notice.—The smallest favors will meet with due attention and be received with gratitude. All orders from town or country will meet with punctual attendance.

☞ *Wanted*, Two experienced workmen in the above business.—*Also*, A lad as an Apprentice, 14 or 15 years of age, one from the country would be preferred.

Newport, July 7, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House, No. 198, in Thames-Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16th 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO small Houses situated in the south part of the Town.—*Also*, One half of a House on the Hill and a right in equity in the other half.—Apply to

CHARLES GYLES.

Newport June 30, 1809.

TO LET,

A DRY GOODS Store No. 137, Thames-street, sign of the Eagle, formerly occupied by *John Bours* Esq'—Enquire of

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, July 22, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Tract containing about 14 Acres, pleasantly situated in Middletown adjoining lands of *Richard Mitchell*, on the east road about 4 1-2 miles from Newport, an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser and possession surrendered next spring—For a particular description apply to *Richard Mitchell*, near the premises. For terms and payment, which can be made easy apply to

JOHN EARL, jun.

Newport, August 12, 1809.